

clusively, be it observed, to diplomatists and negotiators—to what are called civil services. When a man greatly distinguishes himself by ability, and does an extraordinary service to his country, Sir Robert says, the best way of rewarding him is—to keep him in employment! As if employing a man, whose services a Government can hardly do without, was a great favour to him! Apply the same rule to the soldier; a General exhibits great military genius, and gains victory after victory; is it considered a sufficient reward to him to tell him he has received the pay of his rank, with the exemplary punctuality peculiar to the British treasury, and that, as a farther reward, he shall be employed wherever a service of difficulty and danger can be found? Doubtless it is his duty to obey the call of his country; but would he consider mere employment all he was entitled to? Would the nation consider its debt of gratitude to him discharged? When Wellington had taken up his position at Waterloo it was his duty to win the battle if he could; and he did win it: imagine the campaign continuing, and the Government telling its commander that, really, he gained that battle very creditably, and, as a reward, they would condescend to continue in their "employment" the skill to which they were so much indebted! Why, in cases of this rare kind, where great talents make themselves so evident by actions, the "employment," so far from being a favour to the individual concerned, is an absolute necessity on the State itself. A great honour the Duke of Wellington would have thought it after his last great victory, to have received from the War-office an assurance that he "should be continued" in his command! And a great compliment Sir H. Pottinger must think it, after concluding such a treaty, to be told, since the country found his services so advantageous, that it would continue to avail itself of them! No; this is not enough; the respectable mediocrity that abounds in all professions, barely performing its duties, and at best only escaping failure, may look on "employment" as a gain—a something beyond what it could reasonably expect. But genius and talent, decided and unmistakable, which produce great results—events that occur once and no more in the annals of a nation—deserve that Honour which is the best reward of high deeds. From no sordid or material motive do such men act; not merely material should be their recompense. We regret that our Governments are so very niggard of their praise, and cold in their recognition, of those who serve them so ably; but we rejoice that the representatives of the people have more appreciation, and can, though somewhat tardily, compel an Executive to be just, that, of itself, showed no inclination to be generous. Sir Henry Pottinger has been denied the "thanks of Parliament," for the sake of preserving a "precedent;" he will receive the present vote as conveying to him the feeling both of the House and the nation, in the most effective form.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

On Saturday last, Mr. Alderman John Johnson gave a beautifully chased, and richly-gilt silver cup and cover, to be sailed for by the first class yachts, belonging to members of the Royal Thames Club. In addition to the many beneficent acts of the worthy Alderman, he has been, for many years, a liberal patron, and an ardent admirer of yachting; and, delighted, as it would appear, with the spirit of emulation existing among the members of the Royal Thames Club, and the really national objects those noblemen and gentlemen had in view by the promotion and furtherance of yacht sailing, the worthy Alderman expressed his intention of presenting a prize of the value of 50 guineas, to be contended for in whatever manner the club should deem proper. It was consequently decided that it should be thrown open to all vessels not exceeding 25 tons, the maximum tonnage allowed by the laws of the society. The really splendid prize was exhibited in the usual way on board the *Red Rover*, and much admired. Instead of being of the value of 50 guineas, it appeared that the liberal donor had exceeded that amount by at least twenty guineas.

Ten yachts were originally entered to start, but previously to the hour fixed for the match six were withdrawn. The match was to have been over the course, or down the river from Erith to the Nore and back again; but, owing to the total want of wind, was shortened, the yachts only going as far as the Holy-head and back to Erith. At one period of the time, the Marquis of Anglesey came on board the *Red Rover*, and a consultation was held whether or not the match should be postponed to a future day; the wind, however, at that time freshened for a brief space, and the match was sailed or floated out. The yachts that started were, the *Belvidere*, of 25 tons, the property of Lord A. Paget; the *Blue Belle*, 25 tons, the property of Mr. Twisden Hodges; the *Viven*, 25 tons, the property of Messrs. J. and J. Heighington; and the *Prima Donna*, 25 tons, the property of Mr. C. R. Tatham.

A very animated part of the match was between the *Blue Belle* and *Prima Donna*, in Gravesend Reach, the latter having far overhauled the leading yacht. The doubts as to which should lead was decided in St. Clements, the *Donna* going in advance through the lee of her iron antagonist. The most exciting struggle for victory, however, was yet to come. After the *Blue Belle* had shifted jibs and set another topsail, she evidently drew upon the *Donna*; but the latter, on reaching over towards the flag buoy off Erith, was still so much ahead as to make success appear certain. There was very little wind at the time, and in trying to fetch the goal without a board she failed, and was consequently compelled to tack. Her subsequent position was an extremely annoying one to her crew, for she came broadside on to the tide, and thus remained, with not a breath of wind in her sails. While in this state, the *Blue Belle* went about a second time, and was reaching so admirably up to her opponent, that it was the general opinion she would go in advance of her before she could drift by the flag-buoy; but, fortunately for the owner, the *Prima Donna's* stem was slightly brought round, and she passed the winning point only one or two seconds ahead of the *Belle*. These vessels arrived at Erith, at 46 minutes past six, the *Belvidere* at 51 minutes past six, and the *Viven* at 56½ minutes past six.

The company invited to see the sport, were taken down the river in the *Red Rover* steamer. At the close of the match, the Commodore presented the prize to Mr. Tatham, and the health of Alderman Johnson having been proposed and enthusiastically drunk, the steamer proceeded on her course to London Bridge, and landed the company shortly after nine o'clock. In the course of the day the *Pearl* was taken in tow by the *Red Rover*, her gallant owner, the Marquis of Anglesey, visiting the steamer, and expressing his approbation of the Cup and Cover, and the motives which had induced Alderman Johnson to present so valuable a prize for competition.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We are happy to find by our latest accounts from Paris, that M. Guizot is perfectly convalescent. On Tuesday he resumed his ordinary duties at the Foreign-office.

The new treaty between England and France for the suppression of the slave trade forms a fertile source for discussion in the French papers, and the most respectable of them congratulate both countries upon the mode in which the vexed question of the right of search has been disposed of.

It is believed that Don Carlos will not be allowed to leave France until the consent of the English Government has been obtained. He wishes to go to Italy.

The *Courrier Français* states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Montfort, has obtained permission from the French Government to visit his cousin, Louis Napoleon, the prisoner of Ham. It is added, that the object of the Prince's visit to Ham is to make a proposal to the Prince Louis Napoleon, on the part of the French Government, which, if acceded to, would entitle him to the benefit of an amnesty.

The Chamber of Peers has rejected, by a majority of 118 to 28, the proposition for converting the Five per Cent. Stock.

The Minister of Public Works presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday three new railroad bills; namely—1st, The one for executing the line from Dijon to Mulhausen; 2nd, An embranchment from Dieppe and Fécamp to the Rouen and Havre Railway; 3rd, An embranchment to Aix from the Arignon and Marseilles line.

One of the Paris journals announces the approaching marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Duke de Modena.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid speak of the excitement caused in that city by the arbitrary arrest of two editors of the *Clamor Publico*, Senors Corradi and Perez Calvo. They were arrested without any warrant, by the mere verbal order of Narvaez. It was on the day following the publication of the reformed constitution that this most flagrant violation of two of its principal articles was perpetrated. The motive assigned for the arrest, was the publication of an article headed "A Chapter of the History of the Hero of Ardoz" (General Narvaez). At twelve o'clock at night the prisoners were informed that they were to be transported without trial to Manila, and at three o'clock in the morning they were on the road to Cadiz, under a strong escort of cavalry and civil guards. M. Corradi was not even permitted to take leave of his wife and children.

On the 24th ult., the Queen, accompanied by her mother and sister, left Madrid for Barcelona. They reached Aranjuez at seven o'clock p.m. Her Majesty was to leave that residence on the 26th ult., but would not pass

through Quintanar, because the small-pox was raging in the town. Prince de Carini, the Neapolitan Minister, was the only member of the *Corps Diplomatique* who accompanied her Majesty.

SYRIA.

Accounts from Beyrout of the 17th May give a most deplorable description of the state of Syria. One letter says:—"A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the Mountain between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flames—houses, villages, churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. We have now before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages, and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and, what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword men, women, and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the silk-worms of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of Maronites and Catholics have not been spared; they have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies. The poor Christians are much more numerous, and at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pacha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages, sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of 6000 or 7000—on the coast. Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the last news we have is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families."

The *Malta Times* corroborates this startling picture, and adds:—"We have seen letters from Beyrout to the 14th May, which give a horrible account of Syria in general, and Mount Lebanon in particular. For fifteen days previous wholesale murder, burning, and every possible crime was committed, while the Government would put no check to them. The greater part of the villages and towns in the high lands are in ashes; the Catholic clergy have been murdered. Colonel Rose, our Consul General, made a regular sortie, with a small body of troops formed in haste, and succeeded in saving from destruction about 700 of our fellow Christians. The mania for blood has spread to Palestine. The districts near Jerusalem are in arms, and several European travellers have been murdered. Heaven only knows how this terrible tragedy will end."

UNITED STATES.

The *Hibernia* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 18th of May. We are glad to say that their contents are calculated to allay the apprehension which had begun to be felt in England that some inconsiderate conduct on the part of the United States would lead to war. The tone of these papers is entirely pacific. The negotiation on the subject of the Oregon Territory is to be resumed. A Special Minister is to be sent to England to negotiate. Mr. Calhoun was talked of by some. Others point to Mr. Van Buren; but the appointment has not yet taken place. The *New York Herald*, one of the most violent journals of the Union, and very unfavourable to England, says:—

"We have already stated that we had the strongest reason to believe that the policy of Mr. Polk and his Administration will be peaceful and conciliatory. Two attempts have been made to give the mission to the Court of St. James's to distinguished statesmen of South Carolina, but both have refused to accept of it. We are still strongly inclined to believe that it is the intention of the President to offer that mission to J. C. Calhoun, accompanied with large powers to cover both the settlement of the Oregon question, and to negotiate a commercial treaty of a character to draw the ties of friendship closer than ever between the United States and England. It is highly probable, therefore, that Mr. Calhoun will accept, notwithstanding his refusal of the ordinary mission. Indeed, we know from the best authority, ascertained during the organization of the present Administration, that he would have accepted in March last some such mission; and we cannot believe that, in the present crisis of affairs, he would refuse such an opportunity of exhibiting his patriotism and great talents, and giving the republic the advantage of his experience and ability. A few weeks, however, will determine this important question of a special mission."

The *Washington Union*, said to be a Government organ, discusses the question in a very moderate tone.

At Montreal, a smart shock of earthquake had been experienced. The concussion lasted only about a second, but was sufficiently strong to cause houses to vibrate sensibly. The shock was much more violent than that which occurred in November last.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Thames Royal Mail* steamer has arrived with the usual mails from the West Indies, Mexico, &c. Her passage from Bermuda was only of thirteen days and thirteen hours' duration, being, in fact, the quickest yet made by any of the Royal Mail steamers.

The Jamaica papers state that, at Kingston, the most pleasing accounts had been received from the sugar districts. In some parts, the planters were sanguine of producing double the quantity of sugar that was shipped last year, while in every parish a considerable increase was expected. Railways proceed apace. The valuation of land in the parish of St. Catharine's had taken place.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual Monthly Overland Mail has arrived, bringing accounts to the 1st of May from Bombay, the 21st of April from Delhi, the 22nd from Calcutta, the 23rd from Agra, and the 24th from Madras. The news is of a negative character, no new incident having arisen. It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to know that complete tranquillity continues to pervade British India. The rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country and Suwant Warree has died away; the whole of the rebel chiefs have either been captured by us or are in the hands of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the latter having guaranteed their safe custody, while the question of their final surrender to us is settled by the Cabinets of Lisbon and London. Scinde continues tranquil, and comparatively healthy.

Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excursion against the hill tribes, in which, at the date of our last letters, he was engaged, and has received high encomiums from the Governor-General.

All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of the Chief of Khyrpore.

The unsettled state of our north-west frontier and the internal dissensions of the Sikhs appear to give uneasiness to the Indian Government.

The news from China is to the 8th of March, but is of little interest. Governor Davis, while on a visit at Macao, had been attacked by some Chinese footpads, who got him down, and were proceeding to strip him, when they were scared away by the appearance of some Portuguese gentlemen of the place.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD HARRIS.—This gallant officer died last week at Belmont, his seat near Faversham, Kent, after a short illness. The deceased, William George Harris, was eldest son of General Lord Harris, who rendered such distinguished service at the taking of Seringapatam. The deceased nobleman, like his father, was brought up to the army, and joined the 76th regiment in India, in 1797, being at that time lieutenant.

ARMY AND NAVY CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.—According to documents just laid before Parliament, it appears that no fewer than 3,355 soldiers received corporal punishment between the first day of 1839 and the 31st of December, 1843. These corporal punishments consisted of a number of lashes, varying in each instance from fifty to two hundred. Two hundred lashes for one offence! Upwards of 400 of these offenders had been lashed twice, 92 three times, 14 four times, 6 five times, and 1 six times! One man of the number had been similarly punished twelve times! In the Navy, the number of men who received corporal punishments in 1837 was 2,007; and in each of the three following years the number of such cases increased.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.—A most distressing circumstance has occurred in the African squadron. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command, still keeping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr. Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, exchanged signals with and fired at the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the *Star*, 6, Commander Danlop, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England.

THE LATE FIRE IN DOVER-STREET.—The remains of Ann Jones, the nurse of Lord Hastings, were interred on Sunday, in St. John's-wood burial-ground, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hastings. On Monday the remains of Mr. Raggett and his daughter were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery. Numbers of persons were present on both mournful occasions. We are sorry to hear that the late Mr. Raggett has left three sons and three unmarried daughters totally unprovided for. He had through a long and laborious life been struggling against adverse circumstances, and for many years rented this furnished hotel in Dover-street. The little property he possessed in the house was not insured. Thus his widow and family are left in a state of utter destitution, and have not one shilling of their own for food, clothing, lodging, or even for the interment of their unfortunate relatives. A subscription has been opened for their relief, to which we beg to direct the attention of the charitable.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and the Honourable Calvert Grey, visited the Floricultural Show at the gardens in the Regent's Park on Wednesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, also visited the floral exhibition. The Royal Family were taken airings in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, La Baronne de Finguerlin, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Sir George Couper, M. Borel de Bretzel, and Captain Francis Seymour.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has recovered from her recent slight indisposition, and since Monday has daily taken carriage airings in the parks. Her Majesty will leave Marlborough House on Monday next for Bushy Park.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by La Baronne de Finguerlin and M. Borel de Bretzel, left Boulogne at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and were conveyed across the Channel in the *Queen of the Belgians* steam-packet to Folkestone. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to town by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, and on arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms Station, were received by the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert. The illustrious party entered two of the Queen's carriages and four, which were in readiness at the station, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit to the illustrious visitors soon after their arrival at the Palace.

PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO GERMANY.—It is now believed that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert contemplate a visit to Germany during the ensuing summer. The *Augsburg Gazette* aids confirmation to the report. It says:—"The long-talked of visit of the Queen of England to Germany will take place (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) in the beginning of August, but her journey will be limited to Coburg Gotha, the Rhenish districts, and Brussels." It is also stated in the above paper, "on good authority," that her Majesty's stay in Germany will extend from the 9th to the 23rd of August, and that she will not return to England by Hanover, as was expected.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDEL.—We have to announce the demise of the above noble lady, at Loughborough, Leicestershire, on Monday. Her ladyship was only daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham, and sister to the late duke and to Lord Nugent. Her ladyship married the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, by whom she has left no issue.

ELECTION OF PRINCE ALBERT AS GOVERNOR OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—On Monday Prince Albert was elected as Governor of Bethlehem Hospital, with the usual ceremonies. His Royal Highness was conducted up the Great Hall by the Lord Mayor and Sir P. Laurie, followed by the Aldermen bearing green staves. On the Prince taking his seat, Sir P. Laurie addressed his Royal Highness, and then presented him with a staff, as an emblem of office, and also a copy of the rules and regulations of the Hospital. His Royal Highness then shook hands with the Lord Mayor, Sir P. Laurie, and the mover and seconder of the address upon the occasion. The other Aldermen were presented to the Prince, after which his Royal Highness inspected the magnificent pictures which decorate the splendid hall.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Friday the Annual Court of Governors of this Charity was held at the board room in Great Marlborough-street, to receive the usual reports, and for the dispatch of other business. Captain Gordon in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared, that since the opening of the Hospital in September, 1842, no less than 214 patients had received the benefits of in-door treatment, while 3316 out-door recipients had been most beneficially relieved. The report further stated, that the western wing of the new building at Brompton would be ready for the reception of patients early next year. The report was unanimously adopted, and some other business of a routine nature having transpired, thanks were voted to the gallant chairman, and the meeting broke up.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln has kindly consented to preach a sermon on behalf of the funds of the Hospital, to-morrow (Sunday), at St. John's, Clapham; and on the same day, and for the same benevolent object, a sermon will be preached by the Honourable and Reverend Robert Eden, M.A., at St. Mary, Battersea.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.—We are happy to find that the sum of £300 has been voted to this ancient and useful Charity, by the Corporation of London, at their sitting on Tuesday last, in aid of the Fund for the Erection of the New Building at Haverstock Hill, for the Reception of 240 Orphan and Destitute Children. The sum required is above £14,000, of which not more than £3500 is raised. We notice that the venerable member for Middlesex, George Byng, Esq., is a contributor of £105; and that £50 has been contributed, anonymously, during the past month.

SOUTH LAMBETH NEW FAIR.—On Monday a new fair was established in the southern part of the metropolis. A field of about twenty acres in extent, and having frontages in the Clapham and South Lambeth roads, was the spot fixed upon. The shows were numerous, but there were few drinking-booths. On Tuesday several clergymen and other inhabitants of Stockwell applied to Mr. Traill, the magistrate of the Southwark police-court, for his assistance to remove the fair. The magistrate informed them he could give no assistance, and that the mode of proceeding was by indictment.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—A new Holbein, a portrait, has lately been added to the gallery. It was formerly the property of Mr. Rochard, and has been purchased by the trustees for the sum of £800. It is apparently the portrait of a professor of anatomy, from the furrowed doctor's gown and the skull on which the hand rests. As there is a coat of arms in the left-hand corner of the canvas the identity of the portrait may be traced.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—During the past week the water from these wells has been laid on to the new houses of Parliament and most of the Government offices in Parliament-street and Whitehall, the supply from the Chelsea water-works having been discontinued. The remainder will be supplied before the 24th inst. Four different mains have been opened for the supply of water for watering the streets, two being placed in St. James's-park, one at the Horse Guards, and the other in Great George-street. The water to the Government offices is supplied from the upper cistern at the engine-house in Orange-street to the upper mains, by which, in case of fire, they can at once be inundated.

NEW HOSPITAL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Saturday, the 25th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, for laying the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Marylebone and Paddi gton.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, during the week ending Saturday, May 31, was 905, an amount something above the vernal, though considerably less than the annual averages, in which the numbers are respectively 888 and 963.

IRELAND.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEASANTRY.—The following letter, dated Mohill, Saturday evening, describes a fearful conflict with the police in the county Leitrim. The writer says:—"A dreadful affray has just taken place in the vicinity of this town, which, unfortunately, fully bears out the description of the condition of this part of the country, given a few nights since in the House of Commons, by Lord Clements, during the debate on Lord John Russell's motion. A party of police, having gone in search of some delinquents, observed a number of men ('Molly Maguires') armed in a field. The constable in command sent into the station for a reinforcement, and on their arrival the police rushed forward. The 'Molly Maguires' fired at the police, who returned the fire, shooting one man through the heart, and wounding others. The 'Molly Maguires' fled, and the police gave chase, but the country people got out of their reach. The police subsequently returned to the field, and were taking away the body of the man shot, for the purpose of identification, when the country people, greatly reinforced, came up and attacked them, rescued the body of their fallen companion, and put the police to flight. The second onslaught, I am told, was desperate. The police, who were greatly inferior in number, found it impossible to cope with their assailants. Mr. Vevers, the stipendiary magistrate, was pelted with stones when he interposed. This lamentable affair has produced a deep sensation and much alarm in this part of the county of Leitrim."

BLAGROVE'S CONCERT-ROOM, MORTIMER-STREET.—Messrs. J. and H. Winterbottom, two promising performers—one on the flute, the other on the bassoon—gave a concert, on Tuesday evening, at the above Rooms. The principal singers were—Messdames Connor, Lanza, Williams; Messrs. Corri, Calkin, Weis, and John Parry, who gave his "Cinderella." The concert was well attended.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 27th ult., for the provinces, and, according to a rumour in the capital, will visit Stettin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, before his return.

WAKEFIELD, PONTFRACT, AND GOOLE RAILWAY.—After a protracted struggle of three weeks between the two great companies of the Manchester and Leeds and York and North Midland, the preamble of this line of railway, which connects the east and west coast of England, was yesterday declared to be proved, and the line promoted by the York and North Midland was thrown out.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—The inquest was resumed yesterday (Friday), and is not yet concluded. The evidence, yesterday, went to prove that Lieutenant Hawkey went to practice shooting at a shooting gallery before the duel. On Thursday, the remains of the unfortunate deceased were removed from the Quebec Hotel to the residence of the widow, at Southsea, whence they will be removed on Tuesday to the family vault at Fording-bridge, about 20 miles from Southampton. Neither Lieutenant Hawkey nor the seconds have been heard of at present.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The house was much crowded to-day, in consequence of its being fixed for the discussion of the Government measure for increasing the grant to Maynooth.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the second reading of the bill. He traced the origin of the Institution, and did not deny that the proposed measure was inconsistent with the laws by which the Reformation was established; but he contended that it was not inconsistent with the religious principles of the Reformation.—While the Duke of Wellington was proceeding, some sensation was caused in the house by the rising of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to order. He asked the Duke of Wellington if he had the Queen's permission to make this communication to the house?—Lord BROUGHAM: I must say, my lords, it is a most disorderly proceeding thus to interrupt the speech of the noble duke (cheers), instead of waiting until the noble duke had concluded his statement. (Cheers.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, considering the situation which the noble duke occupies in relation to the Sovereign, I deem it a necessary question to put, and one which the noble duke, I conceive, ought to answer. ("No, no," and cries of "Order.")—Lord BROUGHAM, with vehemence: My lords, I never will sit here to allow any man to stifle or close the discussions of this house upon any measures brought under consideration on the plea that they cannot be discussed by your lordships without the leave of the Crown. (Cheers.)—There is, in fact, but one case in which the leave of the Crown is requisite, and that is a question of taxation connected with matrimonial arrangements. (Hear, hear.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, I felt it my duty to interrupt the noble duke, as I think this is a most improper discussion. (Order, order.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON proceeded. His grace gave no direct answer to the Duke of Newcastle, but said he should have no objection to answer any question which was not put to him in a disorderly manner. He then strongly defended the grant, referred to the state of Ireland, and said it was absolutely hopeless and impossible to carry any measure by violence and tumult in Ireland, against the wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. The Duke of Wellington concluded in these terms:—"Look at our situation of strength at present, and see whether, having maintained this Institution as you have done for 50 years, it would not seem a little like persecution (hear, hear, and cheers) if you were now to turn round and say—"We are aware of the necessity of its continuance, but we will not let it go on any longer." (Hear, hear.) Would it not look, I ask, a little like persecuting that party? (Hear, hear.) I say that if you are strong, it is your duty not to persecute the people; and further, it is your duty not even to appear to persecute the people. (Hear, hear.) And I entreat your lordships to stand by me in enforcing that principle, and to give your unanimous assent to the bill, of which I have now the honour to move the second reading.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE seconded the motion for the second reading of the bill. He looked upon it, he said, not as a religious, but a political question. He thought it was one of the most conciliatory measures that had been proposed for some time, and he complimented the Government for introducing it.—The Earl of RODEN moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a select committee up stairs, to inquire into the instruction given in Maynooth. He entered into various details, to prove that the course of education at Maynooth was dangerous to Protestantism.—The Bishop of LONDON supported the amendment, because he thought a case had been made out that rendered an inquiry desirable; and opposed the bill, because it involved a violation of one of the fundamental principles that justified a State in endowing a religious establishment, and because it held out no prospect of accomplishing the end it professed to have in view.—He could not consent to a measure which contributed to the support and extension of what he believed, as a Protestant, to be dangerous, if not deadly errors.—The Earl of ST. GERMAN supported the bill, and the Duke of MANCHESTER opposed it.—Lord BRAMONT spoke in favour of the bill, and the Bishop of CASHEL against it.—At one o'clock the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. M. MILNES, who spoke in favour of the measure.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave credit to the Government for wishing to do good by the bill; but condemned the bill itself as lamentably defective and inefficient. His chief objection to it was, that it had not met with the approval of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Lord J. Russell, however, said he should not oppose the second reading of the bill, hoping that it might be so amended in committee as to suit the views of the Roman Catholic Prelates.—Mr. A. B. HOPKINS spoke against the bill.—Mr. V. STUART, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, and Mr. B. OSBORNE, gave a qualified support to it.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in defence of the bill.—Mr. WYSE, Mr. A. CLAND, Mr. M. O'FERRALL, Sir R. PEEL, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. SHAW, and Sir V. BLAKE, addressed the House, but the discussion was not of sufficient interest to deserve analysing. At a late hour the house divided. The numbers were

For the second reading	311
For Lord J. Russell's amendment	46
Majority	265

The bill was therefore read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The Earl of HARDWICKE commenced the adjourned debate on the Maynooth College Bill with a speech in its favour.—It was also supported by the Earl of CARNARVON.—The Earl of WINCHESTER opposed it very energetically. He denounced the bill as an inroad upon and injury to Protestantism, and said he should regard its enactment as a national sin. The noble earl, in a tone of excitement, denounced the course of instruction at Maynooth. "So help him God," he said, "he verily believed that their lordships and the Government of this country would fairly expose themselves to the charge of labouring under a mental delusion if ever they should give their sanction to principles of such a character."—The Marquis of NORMANBY supported the bill, as did also the Archbishop of DUBLIN.—The next speaker was Lord de ROS, in favour of the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER spoke against it. He argued that the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth College taught belief in the dispensing power of the Roman Catholic Church; in the power of deposing temporal Sovereigns; and in the justification of deceiving magistrates, by the commission of gross perjury. To endow this "perjury-teaching College," the Bishop of Exeter said he would be no party. But he was willing to grant education to Ireland. If the Government chose, they might do so in connection with the bill now before the other House of Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM admitted that very bad doctrine was to be found in the books read at Maynooth, but, if they were raked up, very bad doctrine also might be found in the books read by the divines of the Established Church. As to doctrines of persecution, of burning for heresy, &c., the greatest preacher of persecution that ever lived was John Calvin, who was not only a preacher, but a practitioner of it—and a murderer. He contended that the cry that the proposed grant was the first endowment was perfectly absurd, because the preambles of former Acts declared the grant to be an "endowment" in express terms.—At one o'clock in the morning the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GRANT TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—Mr. HUMPHREY moved an address to her Majesty, to grant a pension to Sir H. Pottinger.—Sir R. PEEL said the Crown had already conferred on Sir H. Pottinger all the honorary distinctions it could bestow. With regard to the pension prayed for, the Crown had no power to grant it, owing to a resolution of the House passed on it by Mr. HUMPHREY himself, which prohibited any grant for diplomatic services, unless the recipient had been engaged ten years in active service. Nevertheless, as this was an extraordinary case, he was ready to take the responsibility on himself of advising her Majesty to make the proposed provision for Sir H. Pottinger. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

BURDENS UPON LAND.—Mr. WARD renewed his motion of last year for a Select Committee, to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens affecting the landed interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest, and to ascertain their nature and extent. He went over many of his former arguments, denying that there were any peculiar burdens upon land, and insisted that the agriculturists enjoyed several exemptions from taxation. The motion was opposed by Mr. S. HERBERT. Mr. CORDEN supported it, and said it was quite ridiculous to talk of the peculiar burdens upon land. Mr. NEWBEGATE spoke against the motion, and Mr. V. SMITH in its favour.—Sir J. TYRRELL said that last year he had great confidence in the consistency of her Majesty's Government, and would have gone into the committee if they chose it; but things had altered since, and he could not now agree to the motion.—After a speech from Dr. BOWRING in favour of the motion, the House divided. These were the numbers.—

For the motion	109
Against it	182
Majority	73

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

RESULT OF THE DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The Earl of CLANCARTY recommenced the debate. He opposed the bill because he could not consent to lend himself in any way to the establishment of a church whose doctrines he abhorred.—The Duke of CLEVELAND regretted being obliged to differ from many of those with whom he had been in the habit of usually acting, but he felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to support the bill which recognised no new principle whatever.—Earl SPENCER cordially supported the bill, which, however, he did not seem to think went far enough, as he expressed a hope that it would be the precursor of ulterior measures of a similar kind.—The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure had his cordial and sincere approbation, considering it as a religious measure associated with justice and equity, and a Christian measure as carrying out the principle of doing to others as we should wish that others should do unto us.—The Earl of MORNINGTON thought this bill the first step of all that could be adopted with the view of conciliating the great Catholic body of Ireland.—Lord COLCHESTER opposed the bill on the ground that it was not right that the funds of a Protestant State should be applied to the maintenance of such an institution as that of Maynooth.—Lord MONTAGUE supported the bill, which he pronounced as the wisest and the best that could have been proposed by the Government.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID's likewise supported the bill. He asserted that unfair means had been taken to bias public opinion on this question. As to the proposed inquiry into the doctrines taught at Maynooth, he thought such an inquiry unnecessary; but, admitting it to be necessary, he contended that it did not go far enough, and that

it ought to take a wider range.—The Earl of CHARLEVILLE opposed the bill.—Lord STANLEY wound up the debate with a defence of the bill. He contended that an inquiry into the system of education at Maynooth would not only be useless, but it would lead to an incessant and daily increasing acerbity of religious animosities among different classes of the Irish people. If he believed this measure likely to injure the Irish Protestant Church either in its temporalities or spiritual influence, he would not only have refused his assent to it, but have been the first to denounce and resist it to the uttermost. He believed if this measure had any effect at all on the religion of the Roman Catholics, it would be not to make more, but better, Catholics. No new principle was involved in this bill, and the sum they were called on to pay was inconsiderable in comparison with the magnitude of the objects to be gained. If those noble lords who believed that the bill would promulgate error said that it went against their consciences, he could not object to that statement, but he could not allow their consciences to regulate his. (Loud cheers.) If they were not to do anything, on the principle that they were not to promulgate error, they ought not to stop at this bill on this occasion (cheers), for they had been propagating error for the last fifty years by annual votes. Their lordships then divided, and the numbers were:—

For Earl Roden's amendment—	
Contents present	165
Non-contents present	59
Majority	106

The house then divided on the original motion:—

For the second reading—	
Contents present	144
Proxies	82
Total	226
Non-contents present	55
Proxies	14
Total	69

Majority for the second reading .. 157

The bill was then read a second time, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock on Thursday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Forty members not being present at four o'clock, an adjournment of course took place till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

A great many petitions were presented against the Maynooth grant. **THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**—This bill was read a second time.—The House rose at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for a select committee to consider the best mode of preventing parties presenting railway bills, which could not be passed this session, from being subjected to any unnecessary expense or delay. He dwelt upon the necessity of resorting to some measure to meet the press of railway business, which could only be done by obviating the delays which under the existing system it appeared to be impossible to avoid. It appeared that 243 railway projects had been submitted to the consideration of the house, of which only 103 had been reported to the house, while 140 were still before the various committees at the present day, the 5th of June.—Sir G. CLERK said that Government had turned its attention to the subject, but he did not think the house could well come to any resolution on the subject, pledging them to a particular course of action. Instead of this, he would prefer referring the whole subject to the investigation of a committee, to inquire into the progress of railway business, and its probable future duration, and to report to the house what course it might be desirable to pursue. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving an amendment to that effect.—Mr. LABOUCHERE assented to the amendment of Sir G. Clerk.

SCOTCH BANKING BILL.—The order of the day was moved for going into Committee on the Scotch Banking Bill. A lengthened discussion ensued on the merits of the Bill; after which the House went into Committee, passed several clauses, and then adjourned at a quarter-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. Messengers from the House of Commons brought up the Great North of England and Richmond Railway Bill, the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, and several other bills, which were laid on the table.

Earl FITZARDING presented petitions from Halifax and other places against any further grant to the College of Maynooth.

The Earl of POWIS presented petitions from Montgomeryshire to the same effect.

Their lordships then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The Edinburgh and Hawick Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; also, the Great North of England and Richmond Railway Bill, the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill, and the North British Railway Bill.

LUNATICS' BILL.—Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in two bills for the regulation of the care and treatment of insane persons in England and Wales. He proposed to repeal the existing law, and to go much further in endeavouring to mitigate by legislation the evils to which lunatics were exposed. He also proposed the establishment of a permanent commission, and to place hospitals for lunatics under proper regulations in order to ensure that no person should be deprived of his liberty without proper authority, and that if legally confined, every attention should be paid to his wants and comforts. A power should also be given to prevent the improper detention of pauper lunatics. The noble lord then stated the rules and regulations which he proposed to enforce in respect to houses in which lunatics were confined. Sir J. GRAHAM said he had great satisfaction in seconding the motion, and, on the part of the Government, expressed concurrence with the measure. He paid a high compliment to Lord Ashley.—Several hon. members expressed their approval of the course taken by Lord Ashley.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, and at seven o'clock the house adjourned till Monday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, as the quarter-past five o'clock train was proceeding from Newcastle to Sunderland, an accident occurred about a mile from the Brockley Whins Station. It appears that one of the rails having been left by the men who are mending the ways in an insecure state, the passenger carriages were thrown off the rails, and fell over with great violence—two or three of them being smashed to pieces. Several persons were injured; two of them, Mr. Sacker, of the firm of Greenwell and Sacker (extensive merchants of Sunderland), and Mrs. Newton, of Sunderland-street, very seriously. The lady is not expected to recover. Accidents have of late been very frequent on this line.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—On Saturday afternoon, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of the labouring men engaged on the line of the Dover Railway. The deceased was walking along the line near the Ashford station, and was knocked down with frightful violence by one of the engines, which was coming to the station to assist a heavy train which was momentarily expected. Both wheels of the engine passed over the unfortunate man's left leg, and cut it completely off just below the knee-joint. He was conveyed to the nearest surgeon's residence, and from thence to his lodging, where he expired soon afterwards. There was not the slightest blame attached to the engine-driver. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at the inquest.

FIRE IN THE WESTMINSTER ROAD.—On Monday night, between 11 and 12, a fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property, broke out in No. 11, Mount-street, Westminster-road, within a few doors of the National Baths. Mr. Todd, with his wife and child, and a female servant, were in their beds at the upper part of the building. There were likewise upon the premises Mr. Brooks, a lodger, with his wife and mother, and all had a narrow escape. The Brigade, the West of England, and other engines were soon on the spot, and an abundant supply of water was furnished by the Lambeth Water-works. The result was the destruction of the building, with the greater part of the furniture, stock in trade, &c.; but no injury was done to surrounding property. The house was insured in the Sun Fire Office.

EXECUTION OF CONNOR.—Joseph Connor, the young man convicted at the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of Mary Brothers, otherwise Tape, of St. Giles's, was executed on Monday morning at Newgate. The crowd was not so great as is usual on such occasions, although a great number of persons had assembled before 7 o'clock. On Sunday evening the culprit was attended by the Rev. Mr. Rolfe until near ten o'clock. When that gentleman left he lay down on his bed, and immediately fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not awake until half-past five o'clock. Shortly after the Rev. Mr. Rolfe arrived at the prison and remained some time in religious conversation with him, during which he administered the sacrament to the wretched man. Shortly before eight o'clock the executioner arrived. When he entered the room where Connor was sitting conversing with Mr. Rolfe, the culprit did not lose the firmness which he has all along manifested. At the time Calcraft was tying his hands and pinioning him, he repeated, after the rev. gentleman, some short prayers. Exactly at 8 o'clock the prison bell commenced tolling, and the melancholy procession moved through the passages to the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Rolfe walking by the side of the culprit reading a prayer. The culprit ascended the steps leading to the scaffold without assistance; indeed, his firmness never for one moment appeared to forsake him. The fatal rope having been adjusted, he repeated several prayers after the priest. At their conclusion the drop fell; a few convulsive struggles ensued, and life was extinct. After hanging one hour, the body was cut down, and buried within the walls of the prison. Application was made by the proprietor of a celebrated exhibition to purchase the car in which Connor was tried, but it was very prudently refused by the Sheriff, and ordered after a time to be given up to his friends. A document was written by Connor on Sunday, in which he fully confessed the murder, and attributed the crime to neglect of religious duties and bad company. The culprit being a Roman Catholic, there was no (what is called) "condemned" sermon preached, neither was Connor required to attend service in the chapel.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DEATH ON THE WEDDING DAY.—The following melancholy occurrence took place on Monday week, at Glossop, Derbyshire:—Mr. John Rusley, an independent gentleman of Glossop, verging on the allotted period of "three-score years and ten," and wearied with single blessedness, accompanied by a blushing bride who numbered sixty summers, repaired with a gay wedding party, consisting of the bride's fair daughter, Mrs. Hurst, to Manchester, in order to be joined together in holy matrimony. The vows were registered at the altar, and the nuptial knot tied, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." The bride and bridegroom, after spending a day of bliss at Manchester, returned home to Glossop, where they arrived with the shades of evening. On Mr. Rusley retiring to rest, he complained of a severe pain in the head, and continued to grow worse, and some alarming symptoms appearing, two surgeons were immediately sent for; but, alas! medical assistance was of no avail; Death had summoned the bridegroom to the narrow bed appointed for all the living; he expired in a few hours.

PUBLIC PARKS IN MANCHESTER.—The Park Committee of Manchester have, within the last seven weeks, purchased sites for three public parks. For the last purchase, which consists of 31 acres of freehold land, in the township of Bradford, the price was £2600, or about 10d. per square yard. The two sites previously purchased (Endham hall and Larkfield estates), cost, the former, £7250, and the latter, £7000. As upwards of £31,000 have been collected, the committee have still a considerable sum at their disposal.

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSFORD.—DEATH OF MR. SETON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Seton. He suffered a painful operation last Saturday, and appeared to be going on very comfortably until Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, about two o'clock, when a decided change for the worse took place. About five o'clock on Monday morning some medicine was administered by Dr. Stewart, who had remained with Mr. Seton, the whole of the previous night, but the patient was very ill. It soon became evident that he could not long survive, and about seven o'clock on Monday evening Mrs. Seton took leave of him, as also did his sister and mother. He appeared quite sensible until within five minutes of his death, which took place without a struggle at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock on that evening. An inquest was commenced on the body on Tuesday, at the Guildhall. There are a great many witnesses to examine, and it is thought the proceedings will last several days. On Tuesday, the only evidence bearing particularly on the occurrence was that of Mr. Hollingsworth, one of the proprietors of the King's Rooms, Southsea, where the ball took place. That gentleman said, in the course of his evidence, that he was not aware of any dispute having taken place on the evening in question. He added, I did not observe anything more in the conduct of Mr. Seton and Mr. Hawkey than in any other gentlemen who were present that evening.—Coroner: What grounds had you for believing Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Seton were on friendly terms on leaving the card-room?—Witness: On leaving the card-room, Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Seton went into the ball-room together. Mr. Seton crossed the ball-room to where Mrs. Hawkey was seated, and brought her to her husband (Mr. Hawkey), who remained near my table. They all entered into conversation together, and appeared to me to be laughing. When you come out of the card-room door there is a slight recess you have to pass to the ball-room. The whole of them went from my table to the ball room. This was a little after 11 o'clock.—By the Jury: Mrs. Hawkey did not go into the card-room on that evening. On Wednesday, the Jury were principally occupied in hearing the evidence of the surgeon as to the nature of the injuries received. The proceedings were adjourned till Thursday.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Northampton and Peterborough Railway, a branch of the London and Birmingham Railway, was opened on Saturday last. The junction takes place about half a mile beyond the Blisworth station, 62½ miles from London. The distance between London and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and 45 minutes. 110 miles in 105 minutes!—It appears, from an official account of the number of presented Railways before Parliament, that the Railways, of which plans and sections have been deposited with the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, amount in length, for Great Britain and Ireland, to no less than eight thousand and eighty miles, being thus nearly twenty-four times the length of England itself!—Two important decisions have been given by Railway Committees. They have decided that the preambles of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Bill, and of the Oxford and Rugby Bill (both promoted by the Great Western), are proved. Also, that the preamble of the Tring and South Staffordshire (promoted by the Birmingham Railway) Company is not proved. This having been a contest between the wide gauge and the narrow gauge, the result is of much importance, more particularly as the decision of the committee is in direct opposition to that of the Board of Trade.—The Committee on the London, Chatham, and North Kent Railway, having stopped Mr. Sergeant Wingham in his reply on behalf of the Company, by saying that "there appeared to the Committee to be no objection to the line," a gentleman, who had been for some days observed as an eager member of the antagonist group, said hastily to a friend, "We lose £100,000 by that."—Her Majesty and her Royal Consort have conferred their patronage on the English National Schools, established on the Rouen and Havre Railway.—The committee on Group P, on Thursday, resumed their inquiries into the merits of the Newport and Pontypool Railway. The committee ultimately declared the preamble of the bill to have been proved.—The proposed Dorking and Reigate Atmospheric Railway has been abandoned for the present.—The Ely and Huntingdon Railway Bill, and the Kendal and Windermere Railway Bill have been read a third time and passed in the Commons. Also, the Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway Bill, the Great Grimsby, and Sheffield Junction Railway, the Chester Improvement, the Midland Railways, and the Syston and Peterborough Railway Bills.

THE GALAGO.

In the above sketch we present our readers with a portrait from the life, of a most singular and interesting rarity which has just reached our shores, being the first of his race that has been seen alive in Europe. It belongs to the genus *Galago*, a group of Mammalia of which our knowledge is extremely limited, all its species being found only in the barbarous and little-known countries that border the eastern coast of Africa. They are all arboreal, and of strictly nocturnal habits, never venturing from their retreats while the faintest gleam of daylight is visible; but at the approach of night they become exceedingly active, springing from tree to tree with the quickness and much of the action of squirrels: the day is spent in the holes of decayed trees. They feed on gum and pulpy fruits, to which, there is some reason to believe, insects may be added. They are closely allied to the Lemurs, and the genus has been named by Illiger, the French naturalist, *Oloicus*.

The present specimen was brought from Zanguebar (frequently confounded with Zanzibar, a neighbouring island), in the latitude of about 2 deg. 50 min. S.—one of the hottest regions on the face of the globe. The animal is, consequently, very sensitive to the sudden changes of our northern climate, and requires much care to preserve it from their baneful effects. Its remarkable characters are the large, bare, patulous ears, the great size of the orbits, and prominence of the eyes, which at once enable us to decide upon its nocturnal characteristics. The anterior extremities are short and slender, compared with the posterior, which are long, and somewhat robust. They are terminated with four well-separated fingers, and an opposable thumb, which give that power of grasping an object with precision, and retaining it with force, that distinguish the other quadrumania. It is particularly tame and frolicsome, and does not seem quite happy unless when being fondled and petted. During the night it delights in active motion, climbing and leaping with surprising agility, and uttering a loud clucking noise, which ends with a sharp, shrill call, of astonishing volume, as proceeding from so small an animal.

It is in the possession of Mr. Warwick, the naturalist, to whom we are indebted for the substance of the foregoing particulars. Some important information in a hitherto obscure department of zoological science will, probably, result from the observation of this interesting specimen.

CHIMPANZEE AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

This fine female Chimpanzee arrived at the Zoological Gardens, on the 10th of May; having been purchased by the Society, of Messrs. Coleman, Frokhar, and Co., for £300. She was brought to England in the *Numer* (belonging to Foster Smith, and Co.), from Rio Nunez, near Sierra Leone, where she had been kept by Mr. Campbell, for more than three years and a half, running at liberty. She has had the fever; and, while on board ship, it is said she had an inveterate dislike to the black men, with whom she would fight lustily.

It is singular that she resists every attempt to correct her, fighting with the utmost determination; every other animal, even the Orang, fears its keeper. The first day of the Chimpanzee's arrival at the gardens, she tore out three of the strong iron bars of her cage, which have been since strengthened. A temporary nail was driven about half its length, into a piece of wood, about 6 inches long and 3½ square; she held the wood between her feet, and doubling the nail backwards and forwards, broke it short off. When in a passion, she tears her hair, and rolls herself on the ground violently. Her table is supplied from the keeper's, and she shares in everything and anything he has; she eats her egg with a spoon, takes her grog daily, and "tis said, that when on board ship, she mixed the latter herself. She will lock and unlock a door, or drawer, will thread any needle; she cannot be taken in by the same trick twice, and will imitate almost anything that is done before her. She is considered by Professor Owen, to be about nine years old, which well agrees with all accounts of her previous life. She weighs 52 lbs.; measures 2 feet 2 inches round the chest, and is 3 feet 2 inches high; or, as she will not stand upright to be measured, probably her height is nearly 3 feet 6 inches.

CINCINNATI.

By the packet *Hibernia* some interesting intelligence has just been received from "the Queen of the West," as the flourishing city of Cincinnati is justly styled. A correspondent of the *New York Daily Tribune* writes:—"Cincinnati is advancing with giant strides to opulence and greatness; and a strong hope is entertained that some great good will yet be done in Kentucky, which will reflect honor on her character, and give prosperity to her people. I allude, of course, to the movements of the yet-to-be-greater C. M. Clay! We have lately been favoured with a visit from a distinguished stranger in our waters—not a 'long, low, black schooner,' but an exquisite, modelled and highly-finished

bark, built at Marietta, somewhere up the river."

This same vessel was among the recent arrivals at Liverpool, and is quoted as a very novel and remarkable feature of the enterprise of the Western States. The account states that—"An American ship called the *Muskegon*, Captain Wells, of 350 tons, built at Marietta, seventy miles above Cincinnati, and no less than 1700 miles from salt water, arrived direct from Cincinnati with a cargo of oil-cake and Ohio provisions. Here we may have a direct communication opened up, in one bottom, as the nautical phrase is, between the rich plains of the Ohio, in the "Far West," and our manufacturing districts. But what extraordinary reflections arise, when we think that, in reading the political news from America, we find that the Western States are always reckoned upon as those which exhibit the strongest anti-English feeling! A ship passing from Cincinnati to Liverpool seems to overlap all ideas of custom-houses."

Our illustration, from an original drawing, shows this fine city, the largest town in Ohio, upon the north bank of the Ohio, and twenty miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. With the exception of New Orleans, Cincinnati is now the largest town in the United States, west of the Alleghany Mountains. The town is situated partly on the first and partly on the second bank of the river, and is surrounded by a range of finely wooded hills. It is the seat of numerous manufacturing establishments; and its great trade is chiefly carried on by steam vessels. Mr. Dickens thus characterises the place in his "American Notes:"—

"Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favourably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does; with its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads, and footways of bright tile. Nor does it become less prepossessing on a closer acquaintance. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, the private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. There is something of invention and fancy in the varying styles of these latter erections, which, after the dull company of the steam-boat, is perfectly delightful, as conveying an assurance that there are such qualities still in existence. The disposition to ornament these pretty villas and ren-



CINCINNATI.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

der them attractive, leads to the culture of trees and flowers, and the laying out of well-kept gardens, the sight of which, to those who walk along the streets, is inexpressibly refreshing and agreeable. I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town, and its adjoining suburb of Mount Auburn; from which the city, lying in an amphitheatre of hills, forms a picture of remarkable beauty, and is seen to great advantage.

succeeded in their object that the Committee have decided to restrain the Scottish Central Railway Company from executing that portion of its works which was designed to cross the "Inch," until it shall have been ascertained, by due inquiry, that no other site, affording equally favourable levels, can be found, as a common terminus for this, and the several other railways about to centre in Perth. So far, the "public" of Perth have gained their point; but time will

"Cincinnati is honourably famous for its free-schools, of which it has so many, that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education, which are extended, upon an average, to four thousand pupils, annually."

"As in every other place I visited, the Judges here were gentlemen of high character and attainments. I was in one of the courts for a few minutes, and found it like those to which I have already referred. A nuisance cause was trying; there were not many spectators; and the witnesses, counsel, and jury, formed a sort of family circle, sufficiently jocose and snug."

"The society with which I mingled was intelligent, courteous, and agreeable. The inhabitants of Cincinnati are proud of their city, as one of the most interesting in America; and with good reason: for beautiful and thriving as it is now, and containing, as it does, a population of fifty thousand souls, but two-and-fifty years have passed away since the ground on which it stands (bought at that time for a few dollars) was a wild wood, and its citizens were but a handful of dwellers in scattered log huts upon the river's shore."

THE PERTH "INCH."

The inhabitants of the "fair city" of Perth were some few months since thrown into consternation by a threatened invasion of one of their most cherished rights. It was proposed that the beautiful playing, drying, and promenading grounds, known as the North and South Inches,—which are the boast of Perth, the envy of the other Scottish cities, and the admiration of every stranger who ascends the flowing Tay—should be cut up by certain railroad termini. The gude folk were naturally much shocked at this proposition, and made a sturdy opposition to its being carried into effect. They met, made speeches, and, not content with merely taking, sent up an active agent to the "D. D." Committee in Parliament, to put their ban on such a desecration of their beautiful meadows. They so far succeeded in their object that the Committee have decided to restrain the Scottish Central Railway Company from executing that portion of its works which was designed to cross the "Inch," until it shall have been ascertained, by due inquiry, that no other site, affording equally favourable levels, can be found, as a common terminus for this, and the several other railways about to centre in Perth. So far, the "public" of Perth have gained their point; but time will



CHIMPANZEE, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

show whether they will be able to hold their own picturesque play-ground in all its verdure and rurality as heretofore, the decision being far from final.

The uninformed will require to be told that "Inch" is another word for island; the two fine pieces of ground which lie south and north of Perth, therefore, derive their name from having been anciently isolated by little channels or runlets from the Tay, though these have been filled up for centuries. Through the South Inch runs the great road from Edinburgh and the South of Britain, and is bordered by a beautiful avenue of trees; with which, indeed, the entire space is plentifully furnished. The North Inch, on the contrary, is perfectly bare; but it has all the charm which is generally attached to a fine green sward stretching along the edge of a noble river. Historical associations are, moreover, more copiously connected with it than with the South Inch. After the rebellion of 1745, a body of Hessian troops were called over to keep the Highlanders in order; and, for a long time, they encamped on this spot, leaving traces of their campaigning, which have not yet been obliterated. But that which has given by far the greatest interest to Perth and its environs was the romantic combat which took place on the North Inch during the reign of Robert the Third, and which furnished Sir Walter Scott with the incident on which he founded his popular tale of "The Fair Maid of Perth." The historical circumstances (which those who have read the novel will perceive were but little departed from) are simply these:—An old and deadly feud existed between the two clans of the Mac Kays and the Mac Intoshes, which both parties at length agreed to decide by a personal combat of thirty picked men. The King, hoping that this fight would prevent further brawling and bloodshed, not only consented to the combat, but determined to preside at it, and appointed the North Inch of Perth as the battle field. "There was erected," says Sir Walter, with historical truth, "a strong palisade, enclosing on three sides a space of 150 yards in length, and 74 yards in width; the fourth side of the lists was sufficiently fenced by the river. An amphitheatre, for the accom-

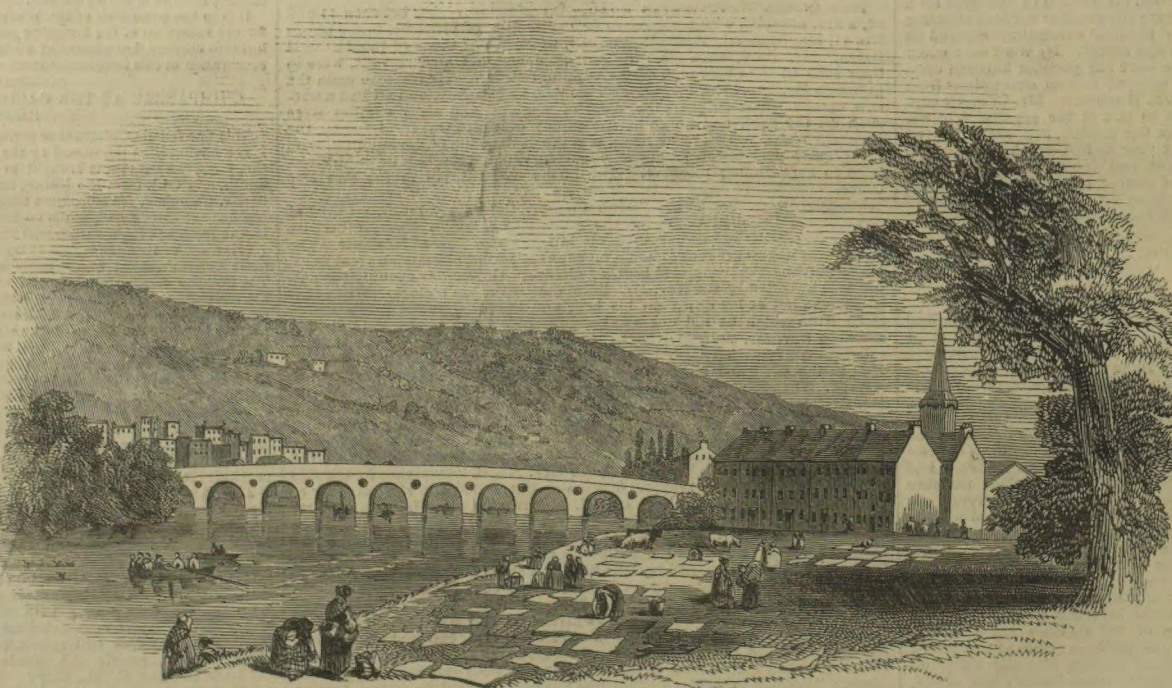
modation of spectators, surrounded the palisade, leaving a large space free, to be occupied by armed men on foot and horseback, and for the more ordinary class of spectators. At the extremity of the lists which was nearest to the city, there was a range of elevated galleries, for the King and his courtiers, so highly decorated with rustic trellage, intermingled with golden ornaments, that the spot retains to this day the name of the Golden or Gilded Arbour." History

supplies us with the rest of the story:—The mountain minstrelsy sounded the pibrochs or battle tunes of the rival clans; but when the sixty combatants appeared, the bagpipes were silenced by an order from the King. All was ready; the belligerents were arrayed; when it was discovered that instead of thirty, only twenty-nine Mac Intoshes had mustered; one of them having basely absconded, from fear. "Proceedings" were stayed, and it was proposed that one of the Mac Kays should withdraw, so as to make the numbers equal. Not one of them would, however, leave the ground, nor would the rest fight till the sides were made equal. In this dilemma, a Perth saddler, named Harry Wynde, offered to take the place of the absentee for the fee of half a French dollar. The terms were accepted. The battle was commenced, and carried on with great fury on both sides; at length, twenty-nine of the Mac Kays were slain, whilst Harry Wynde and ten of the Mac Intoshes remained on the field. The last of the Mac Kays, seeing his case hopeless against such odds, jumped into the Tay, swam across it, and escaped, leaving the Mac Intoshes completely victorious.

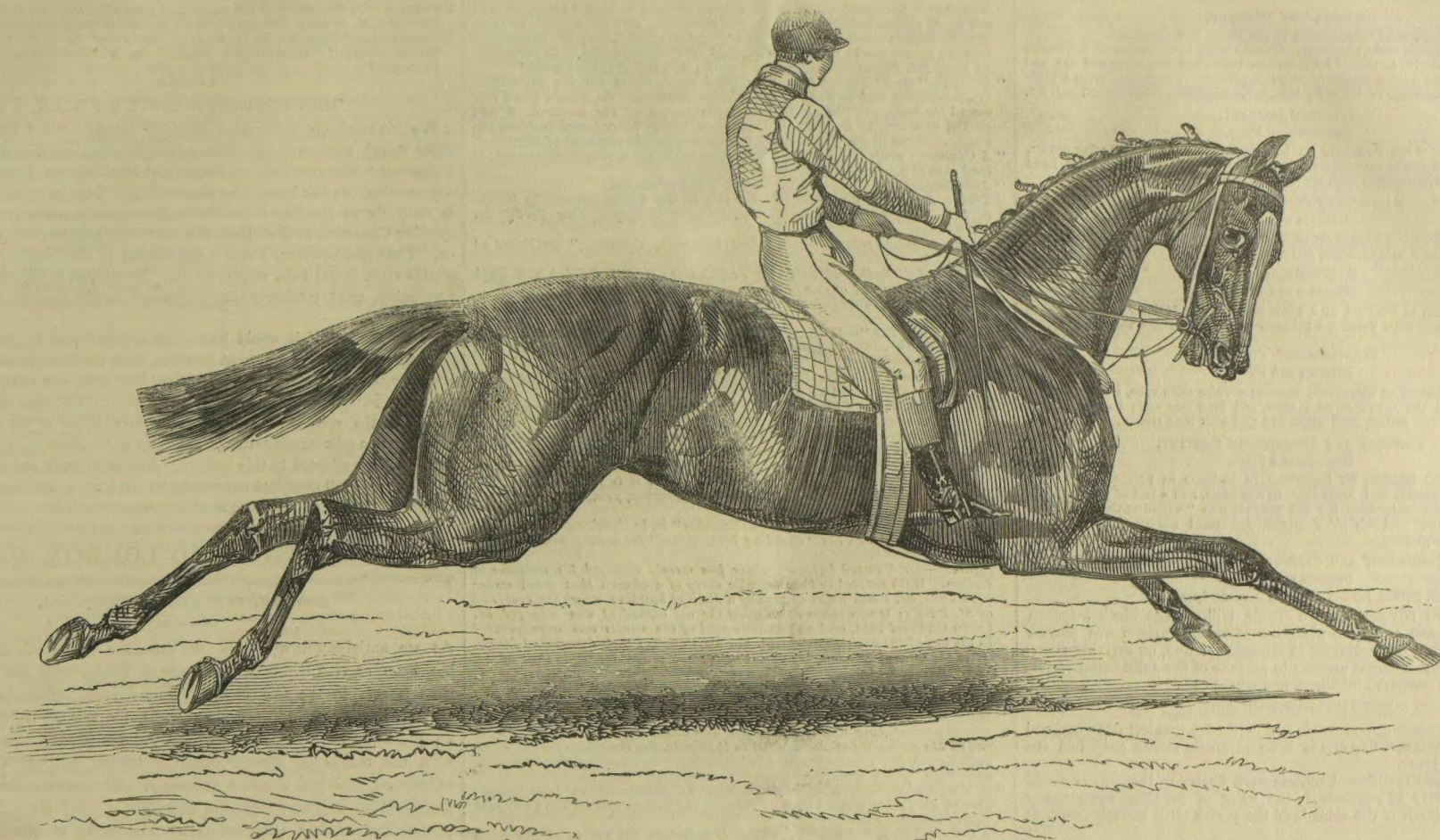
It will be seen by our engraving that one of the purposes to which the Inches are now put, is of a far less romantic character than their ancient uses. That part of the Inch seen in our engraving is the public drying and bleaching ground; upon it the good housewives spread their linen, which is watched to prevent abstraction. Such convenient "greens" are common to every town in Scotland. Though, in the olden time, chiefly devoted to martial exercises, it was not often that these beautiful spots were the scenes of such barbarous exhibitions as that which we have described. Indeed, the principal use to which they have always been devoted, has been healthful games and recreations; the "Royal" game of golf still retaining its ascendancy amongst the worthy burghers. It would, therefore, be a sad pity at this time—when every effort is being made to provide open spaces for the recreation of the hard-working populations of other towns—if the city of Perth were to have such a long-enjoyed privilege curtailed by railway encroachments.



GALAGO. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE INCH OF PERTH.



"REFRACTION," THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."—DRAWN BY HERRING.

THE "WINNER OF THE OAKS."

We present to our readers a portrait of "Refraction," the winner of "the Oaks." She is the property of the Duke of Richmond; and, at Epsom, was ridden by the Bell, brother of F. Bell, who piloted the winner of "the Derby."

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

The fine old town of Shrewsbury has been, "tyme out of mynde," celebrated for its pageants and festal shows; but, that called, *par excellence*, "Shrewsbury Show," is stated by a local historian, Mr. Henry Pidgeon, to be, perhaps, with the exception of Coventry, the only one of the kind in the kingdom. It originated in the celebration of the splendid festival of Corpus Christi, in the Church of Rome, which was observed with much pomp and solemnity by the masters and wardens of the different trading companies, the members of the Corporation, the parochial clergy, and the religious fraternities of the town.

The procession, so far back as the 27th of Henry VI., appears to have

been "tyme out of mynde," and which several of the guilds were obliged to support. This is apparent from their "compositions," or by-laws, containing regulations to that effect. That of the Weavers (anno 1444) provides that certain fines shall be applied to the "sustentacon and encrece of the lyght of the seyd crafte of wev's at the feast of Corpus X p'i daye." The composition of the Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, directs that they shall provide "300 mede of wax yearly, to be burnt in the p'cession of the feast of Corpus X p'i."

After the Reformation, the religious part of the ceremony was set aside; and, as a substitute, the second Monday after Trinity Sunday adopted as a day of recreation and feasting, on Kingsland, where each company had a small inclosure, within which was a building, called "an arbour," surrounded by trees, and where refreshment was accustomed to be liberally provided by the respective trades.

The Show is continued; but times are changed; and, as the spectacle, was shorn of its religious beams by the Reformation, so the "Reform" of our own time has stripped the pageant of its civil splendour. The Mayor and Corporation no longer grace the Show with their presence

nor do they contribute towards the expenses of the Exhibition; the cost being entirely defrayed by the junior members of the various trades; and, with all these drawbacks, we are happy to record that the affair is still an interesting and attractive memorial of the olden time, and affords an annual treat of hospitality and good cheer.

Monday week (the 26th ult.) was the day of this year's commemoration. The Salopians were up and stirring at an early hour; and the good people of Shrewsbury were aroused by the firing of cannon, and by the ringing of the bells of the various churches; whilst thousands of spectators poured into the town to witness the day's spectacle. About mid-day the several Companies were marshalled in the market-place previous to their procession to their several *arbours* at Kingsland; when the numerous bands, the waving flags, and the presence of so many dignitaries on horseback, in front of the ancient town-hall, presented a very imposing scene. The Companies having ranged themselves, the procession advanced in the order represented in the engraving, from a sketch made by our artist on the spot; the costumes and other items being subsequently perfected.



SHREWSBURY SHOW.—THE PROCESSION.

SHOEMAKERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags. Arms of the Town and Company.

Fig. 1 and 2, *Crispin and Crispianus*. Crispin wore the costume of a cavalier of the reign of Charles I., in buff jerkin, large boots, and high-crowned hat, and he bore in his hand a large semicircular cutting-knife. Crispianus wore a military uniform of the reign of George; long tail, jack-boots, huge cocked hat, &c.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 3. The King of the Company on horseback, wearing a glittering crown, surmounted by plumes of variously coloured feathers; and bearing in his hand a golden cleaver, emblazoned with the Crest of the Company.

MASONS' AND BUILDERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 4. King Henry the Eighth arranged in the glory of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and bearing a baton; dress, white, red, and gold.

BARBERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 5. The Queen of England on a white palfrey; her Majesty wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with flowers, a crimson velvet robe; and wore the sceptre and moun.

FLAX-DRESSERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 6. St. Catherine, on horseback, wearing a white satin robe, crimson velvet mantle fastened at the shoulder, gold tiara, and long lace veil; and bearing in her hand a wheel and distaff, with white flax tied with blue ribbon.

PAINTERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 7. Peter Paul Rubens, on horseback, in costume as painted by himself; bearing a golden palette and maul-stick in one hand, and a roll of paper in the other; but these inembrances did not prevent him "witching the world with noble horsemanship," and his gaily caparisoned steed curveted to the great delight of the spectators.

CARPENTERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 8. A Moorish Prince, javelin in hand, gorgeously attired. The procession advanced down Pride Hill, to the Market-square, where they formed a *tableau*, while the National Anthem was played. They then marched down Mardol to Kingsland; and, on arriving there, they filed to their different arbours to partake of the substantial viands which had been prepared for them, and where each

Quaff'd the invigorating cheer.

The whole proceeding was conducted with the greatest decorum, and will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest shows they had enjoyed for many years.

The children of the different schools were feasted in the greater moral safety and security of retirement; the vicar of St. Chad's generously treating 400 children of the schools of the parish with refreshments, at his own cost.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 8.—Third Sunday after Trinity.—Thomas Paine died, 1809.
MONDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.—Lilly the Astronomer died, 1681.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.—Roger Bacon died, 1294.
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.—Collins died, 1759.
FRIDAY, 13.—Battles: Naseby, 1645—Marengo, 1800—Friedland, 1807.
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Saragossa, 1809.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 14.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 30 4 45 5 6	h. m. a. 35 5 5 10	h. m. a. 40 6 6 11	h. m. a. 45 7 7 12	h. m. a. 50 8 8 13	h. m. a. 55 9 9 14

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscription), on THURSDAY next, JUNE 12th, when will be presented, for the last time this season, MOZART'S chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI.—Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Donna Elvira, Madame Rita Bori; and Zerlina, Madame Annide Castellan. Don Giovanni, Signor Fenussi; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Botelli; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. After which, by General Deshayes, will be repeated, once more, and for the last time, the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Mlle. Lucile Grahn will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will Dance with Mlle. Cerito, in Costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour, and Gavotte. In the course of the Evening, Signor Moriani will appear in a Selection from Mercadante's Opera of ELENA DI PELIRE. With various Entertainments in the Ballet Department, including a Selection from the Ballet of EOLINE; and comprising the celebrated Dryade Scène. Eolide, Mlle. Lucile Grahn. And also a Selection from the Ballet of LA ESMEERALDA; Esmeralda, Mlle. Carlotta Grisi. And a Selection from the New Ballet ROSIDA, or, les Mines de Syracuse. Rosida, Mlle. Cerito.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

MUSARD at VAUXHALL GARDENS every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Under the Patronage of her Majesty.—PRO-MENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of the Musical, from Paris.—Band of One Hundred Performers.—Extraordinary Illuminations! 20,000 lamps, and grand display of Fireworks.—Vocal Concert.—A new Ballet—Golden Temple of Homan.—Villa d'Este, at Tivoli.—Eruption of Mount Etna.—Italian Walk.—Joel il Diavolo's Terrible Descent, with Fireworks.—Refreshments at tavern prices.—Admission, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Commence at Eight o'clock. Admission to the Ball-room, 1s. Smoking strictly prohibited. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Widdicombe.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Extraordinary Novelty! Grand Ballet d'Action! THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN at Second Price! MONDAY, JUNE 9th, and during the week, the Entertainment will commence with a New Grand Pantomimic Spectacle, introducing the Double Company of French and English Performers, called THE GREEK RENEGADE; OR, THE FALL OF MISSOLOGY. Scenes in the Circle, by Monsrs. Tourniere, Dumos, Ferdinand; Mesdames Katti, Louise, Isabelle, and Dumos. To conclude with the New Hippodramatic Drama of THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN; OR, THE RACE HORSE OF THE DESERT. The Grand National Drama of THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO will be produced on MONDAY, JUNE 16th.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMO SPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. EYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE, Daily, at a quarter past Three, and on Wednesday and Friday evenings at a quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFFNER'S VARIOUS LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments, LECTURES ON CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Piano-forte, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, &c. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUBMINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry, under Sir Thomas Picton. * * * DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs."—The United Service Gazette.

Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber from No. 1," Kirtou—Lindsey.—The Census of Scotland and Ireland will be forwarded on the condition named.
"Kilicrankie."—The Queen embarked at Woolwich on her second visit to Scotland, on the 9th of September last, and did not return till Oct. 3. (See the "Chronology" in our last volume.)
"T. M. T." Great Malvern, should have paid the postage of his incoherent, and, to us, incomprehensible, letter.
"A Subscriber," who wishes to obtain his "family escutcheon," should apply at Herald's College, or to a seal engraver.
"T. P." near Cheddar.—The masterly wood-engraving of "The Young Gardener" can only be obtained in No. 140 of our journal.
"A. J. R." H. M. S. "Porcupine," is thanked for his pretty sketch of the Arctic Discovery vessels and the "Porcupine," off Harwich, on the 22nd inst. We engraved the former vessels in our No. for May 24. In our list of the officers of the "Erebus," we omitted the Senior Lieutenant, Graham Gore, who accompanied Captain (now Sir George) Back in a former expedition to the north.
"A. Z."—A new edition of the "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts," has just been published.
"A Subscriber."—The report of the Eastern Glee and Madrigal Society did not reach our office in time for insertion.
"Mr. Slight," Portsmouth, is thanked for the sketch of the Keys of the Fortresses of Portsmouth.
"A Young Subscriber," Ipswich, should provide himself with Knight's shilling volume—"Curiosities of Physical Geography."
"Utopine" did not pay the postage of his letter. The address of the British American Land Company's Office is No. 4, Barge-yard Bucklersbury; where he will, doubtless, obtain the information he requires.
"Aristides," Chelsea, complains, and, we think, with justice, that the graceful eastern towers of the New Houses of Parliament are greatly disfigured by their puny terminations.
"R. M. K." Westminster, will find an engraving of the house of James Wood, the wealthy banker, of Gloucester, in No. 38 of our journal.
"J. A. H." Dublin.—The "East India Register" will, probably, supply a list of deceased officers distinguished in the East India Company's service. The general officer agent will furnish his address.
"Mark De Snap."—We know nothing of the translation of the "Wandering Jew," named by our Correspondent.
"G. B. L."—Camford.—The Treatise on Mathematics, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," is a meritorious work. Any instrument maker's catalogue will best supply the various prices of cases of instruments.

"Enquirer," Stamford.—Madame Malibran received as high a salary as £50 per night; Mrs. Siddons, probably, not more than £25 per night. In 1839, Mr. Macready received £25 per night. Keen's first salary at Drury-lane was £6 8s. per week; in 1827, he received, at Covent-garden, £50 per night. In 1839, Mr. Power received £20 per week; in 1840, £120 per week!
"G. T. R." Great Yarmouth.—A patented embrocation for the prevention of sea-sickness may be had at any medicine vendor's. Or, pass a broad belt round the body, and place within it, on the region of the stomach, a pad stuffed with wool or horse-hair; this, when tightly braced, will restrain the involuntary motions of the stomach, occasioned by the lurching of the vessel.
"A Country Curate."—A London money-lender is not a very likely person to lend cash to a minor.

"Anonymous," Crawley.—The error was a slip of the pen.
"Trebor, B."—Dedrick Knickerbocker was merely a nom assumed by Washington Irving on publishing his humorous "History of New York," his second work.

"Silvicola" should refer to the "Oxford University Calendar," published at Oxford.

"S. W. G. R." Bath.—Mr. Herring's admirable portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh was given in No. 127 of our journal.

"A Bookseller," Jedburgh.—The price of the engraving in question would be about 30s.

"The Window Tax."—With Sir Francis Dashwood, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer about 1762, originated the window tax; at least, in its present shape.

"J. W." Oxon, should provide himself with the Treatise on Magnetism, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."

"W. H. C." York.—A work has just been published, entitled "Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart," by C. L. Klose, Esq.

"M. E."—The received version of the Bible, without note or comment, can only legally be printed by the Queen's Printers, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but this prohibition has, by no means, secured that accuracy in the impressions, with a view to which it is professed that the restriction is maintained. Any printer may, however, print the Bible, provided it have notes or references.

"W. S. B."—The appointment of "Jokemaker" is, in itself, a joke.

"W. P." should watch the "Sporting Intelligence" for sailing matches, &c., "to come."

"Agnes."—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has merely changed his surname to Lytton. With respect to the romantic story of a church that stood under St. Paul's, St. Faith's was originally a distinct building near the east end of St. Paul's; it was taken down when the old cathedral was enlarged, between 1256 and 1312, and an extensive part of the vaults was appropriated to the use of the parishioners of St. Faith's, in lieu of their demolished fabric. After the Fire of London, the parish of St. Faith was joined to that of St. Augustine.

"A Lover of Chess."—Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess, price 4s. 6d., just published.

"Hamilton Grant."—The ornaments of the church which were in use in the second year of King Edward the Sixth, and which appear to have been ratified by the authority of Parliament in that year, are coverings for the altar, pulpit-cloth, &c.; and, according to Wheatley, "two lights upon the communion table."—See Walker's "Elementa Liturgica," page 20.

"A Well-wisher."—Mrs. Hemans cannot be considered an Irishwoman; though her father was a native of Ireland, the poetess was born in Liverpool, and of a German mother.

"A Constant Reader," Sleaford, wishes to ascertain the origin of the triple crown of the Pope of Rome.

"Josephus."—We think the smallest dwarf ever seen in Europe to have been Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, King of Poland: he was only 23 (French) inches high, 23 years old, and well proportioned. In the Museum of the College of Surgeons, is the skeleton of Mlle. Crachami, 20 inches in height, but only 10 years old, and diseased.

"Yeles," Kendal, should apply to an army agent.

"James R."—The verses do not reach our standard of merit. they are left at the office.

"A Constant Reader," Newcastle.—The atrocious murder of Maria Martin, by Corder, took place at Polstead, in Suffolk, in 1824.

"Logwood," Maidstone.—Berthollet's "Treatise on Dyeing" contains an excellent account of the theory and practice of the art. The articles "Dyeing," in Ure's "Dictionary of Arts," and in the "Penny Cyclopædia," are of great practical value.

"G. T. N." Liverpool.—It may be worth while to apply to the Admiralty, or to a navy agent; but the fact of the debt being contracted abroad does not promise well for its recovery.

"T. P." Uckfield, should address his inquiry to the Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

"Verax," Fulham, is thanked for the correction of the error in our journal for Feb. 8 last, wherein (Calendar) the murder of Archbishop Sharpe is attributed to one Hackman, instead of Haxton, or Hackstone.

"Julius Caesar," Stratford.—The report is not without foundation.

"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—The 15th meeting of the British Association will commence on Thursday, June 19, next, at Cambridge.

"Obsolete."—In the arms borne by her present Majesty (when correctly represented) the crown, without the helmet, is surmounted by a lion. It has long been a rule that ladies, of whatever rank, are not entitled to crests, although allowed to bear coats armorial; yet, a woman is quite as incapable of bearing a shield as a helmet.—See the "Book of Family Crests," 5th edit., just published.

"A Subscriber," Tenterden.—Passports for France are granted at the office, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street, on personal application, gratis, by one day's notice; or forthwith, at the Consul's Office, 3, Copthall-buildings, on payment of a fee of 10s.

"S. B." Birmingham.—The offer of the dress would not, probably, have been accepted.

"W. C."—We have not room for the sketch.

"E. M. S."—The "Sonnet to June" is somewhat too florid for the present season.

"M. D."—The "Essay on Making Cheshire Cheese" is printed in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

"Gloucestershire" should write to the Secretary to the Handel Society.

"A Decayed Tradesman," Ellesmere.—Boys are admitted to the School of Christ's Hospital through presentations vested in the Governors. The children of "decayed tradesmen" are among the most legitimate inmates of this excellent foundation.

"H. J." Melkham.—Nicholson's "Lessons for the Flute" may be had, by order, of any music-seller or bookseller.

"Terpsikeraunos."—The address in question does not appear in the "Court Guide."

"J. M. O'B." Tralee.—A newspaper must be posted within seven days of the date of its publication.

"E. J."—An authorised return of the proceeds of the Demonstration will, doubtless, be published.

"W. M." Rockfield, is thanked for his good wishes. Our agent at Monmouth Mr. Waugh.

"Alice."—A translation of Eugene Sue's "Godolphin Arabian" is published in London for 2s. 6d.

"G. P. H."—Wilton-crescent.—The Gipsies have themselves no ritual, or forms of worship, but adopt those of the people among whom they live, indifferently. They bury their dead in our churchyards, with the service of the church.

"Curriculum."—The town chariot is, by the French, called a coupé, being, in fact, a coach cut down; a portion of the fore-end being cut away, and only one seat left. When altered by the removal of the box, and the addition of a platform, boot, and imperial, it forms the regular posting chariot, or post-chaise. The distinguishing characteristics of varieties of carriages are to be found in the form of the bodies, and not in the mechanism of the springs or framework.—See Adams on English Pleasure Carriages.

"H. C." of Langton, is informed that Mr. Bain's Electric Telegraph, described in No. 105 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was, at the time our account of it appeared, in use upon the South-Western Railway; but that, subsequently, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the instrument made by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone was adopted. At present no information can be forwarded to the intermediate stations. The view referred to (page 233 of the present volume) shows the course of the telegraphic wires near the station, Kingston-on-Railway, as the new suburb of Kingston-on-Thames has been named.

"Addingtonensis."—The length of the Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is 3227 yards, or 2 miles minus 293 yards.

"Burke's" "Landed Gentry," the new edition (three parts of which are published), may be purchased at almost any bookseller; certainly of the publisher, Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street. The price of each part is half-a-guinea. The original work, "The History of the Commons," is, we believe, out of print.

"H. G." Newry.—Albino and White Negro are synonymous.

"R. H." Watlington.—The letter has been referred to the gentleman who manages the department in question, who will, no doubt, attend to the suggestion.

"A Subscriber," Clonmel.—The White Headed Eagles, Regent's-Park. These interesting birds have not succeeded in hatching their eggs. The failure is attributed to the illness of the hen bird, and to the disturbances suffered by the "loving pair" from the intrusive curiosity of the public.

"Mariborough."—The motto of Major-General Sir Robert Sale is "Forward."

"L. E. L."—Lady Ida Hay, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll, is married to Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

The style of "Right Honourable" is applied, among the nobility, to Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, to all the children of Dukes and Marquises, and to the daughters of Earls. Dukes are addressed as "Most Noble," and Marquises as "Most Honourable."

"H. M. M."—The address of Sir Henry Pottinger is No. 80, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square.

"Ignoramus."—Mr. W. Hughes, the eminent Map-Engraver, has published a map expressly designed to illustrate the position of London in the centre of the Terrestrial Hemisphere. It is entitled "The World Stereographically Projected on the Plane of the Horizon of London." It may be purchased of Darton and Clark, 58, Holborn-hill.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the concert, at page 331, No. 166, of our Journal, for "Mr. H. Brinley Phillips," read "Mr. H. Brinley Richards." INELIGIBLE.—"Sonnets," by H. F. L.; "The Vow," by J. T. T.; "Toddle, Toddle Home;" "Stanzas for Music;" by W. T.; "Why Linger Gay Summer."

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

We this week (in accordance with our announcement made a fortnight since) commence our Illustrations of the Costumes worn at the magnificent Fête given by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening, the 6th inst. The present Engravings have been executed as carefully as possible from drawings minutely made from the respective Costumes, so that their characteristic accuracy may be relied on. They are, however, but a small portion of the illustrative records of this right Regal Fête, which we shall be enabled to secure by Royal permission, most condescendingly granted to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Of the Ball itself, it would have been impracticable to give any correct representation in our present Number, since the fittings of the Palace apartments, and other accessories to the Fête, were not completed until Friday morning; and, it is scarcely necessary to add, that any attempt to depict the splendid scene within twelve hours of its enactment must prove a misrepresentation, and totally at variance with the system of illustration adopted in this journal. Accordingly, in our next week's Number, we shall complete our record by all that a combination of artistic accuracy and picturesque effect can accomplish.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845.

As we anticipated would be the case, the Maynooth College Bill has been carried through the House of Peers, with less opposition than it met in the Commons. The debate, with the unusual circumstance of two adjournments, did not terminate till four o'clock on Thursday morning, when the light of a summer's dawn blending with the beams of almost expiring tapers, fell on a crowded, exhausted, and yet anxious assembly. No question that has been discussed in the Peers since the accession of the present Ministry to power, has excited such interest. The body of the House was crowded each night with Peers; the galleries were filled to excess with strangers, appearing determined to sit out the debate, but thinning off towards midnight—we suppose as approaching slumber impaired their power of attention, and gave a sort of drowsiness to what at an earlier hour might have seemed eloquence. Many Members of Parliament, several Dissenting Ministers and Clergymen, and a few Catholic Priests, were present on the different evenings, and one or two Peeresses occupied seats for a few hours in the reporters' gallery, but left early, probably for more pleasant engagements elsewhere. In short, the discussion was felt to be a most important one. The speeches bore, of course, a general resemblance on each side, to those delivered during the discussion in the Lower House. The most interest was felt in the addresses expected from the Bishops. The Right Reverend Prelates who spoke were equally divided; the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of Cashel opposed the measure: the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Saint David's, and the Bishop of Norwich supported it. In theological zeal, and fervent assertion of Protestant principle, the Prelates were far exceeded by the Lay Lords, Earls Roden and Winchelsea; and if their speeches were compared, the Bishops might almost be accused of Luke-warmness. Having touched on the merits of the question on former occasions, it would be superfluous to go again into the arguments here. The debate received additional interest from the re-appearance, as a speaker, of Earl Spencer, the Lord Althorp of the palmy days of the Whigs, after a silence of, we may say, some years. The Majority in favour of the Second Reading was 157.

We are glad to see that, in deference to public opinion, Sir James Graham has issued instructions to the governor of every gaol in the country, through the Magistrates, regulating the conduct on those points in which, in some recent cases, decency, humanity, and religion, were so outraged. The last paragraph of the instructions refers to what was so generally censured by the press, the admittance of the public as to a show, to the condemned sermon; it says:—

No person except the proper authorities, the prison officers, and the police on duty, shall be admitted into the interior of the prison on the day of an execution, nor on occasion of a condemned sermon, nor during the performance of divine service after sentence of death has been pronounced. Provided that this rule shall not be interpreted to exclude a minister of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church from attending, at his own request, a convict of such persuasion.

We hope this order will be rigorously acted on, and that the exclusion of those Mr. Sheriff Sidney calls the "emissaries of the press," will be strictly enforced. What right have the Sheriffs to expect this class of persons to assist them in their duty—that of receiving any last declarations or requests from the criminal? Yet the order, reasonable and proper as it is, seems to have annoyed these functionaries. At a Meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Wednesday, Mr. Sheriff Sidney persisted in contending that the "public press" ought to be present on such occasions; for this exquisite reason—that, from its exclusion at Tawell's execution, "an impression got abroad that the murderer was not executed at all!" Really, if the public cannot believe its own eyes, when an occurrence takes place in the presence of thousands of witnesses, we do not see how it is to be convinced when it only reads of that occurrence in a journal. But the Alderman is peculiarly happy on this repulsive subject; he has yet another reason even more absurd than the first:—

It happened that Hocker, upon being plinoned, fainted, and was with much difficulty recovered from his exhausted condition. If he had died at that moment of excitement, it would have been hard, in all probability, to induce the public to think that the negligence of the public officers had not supplied the convict with an opportunity of destroying himself, if the reporters of the public press had not been present to witness what took place.

So the press is to attend as checks on the integrity of the "public officers," the Sheriffs we suppose included! We congratulate the press on its accession of dignity. The Sheriffs are the sworn witnesses of the execution, and are bound to attend to everything connected with it. We hope the character of those who fill the office will always be a guarantee to the public that no such connivance is practised; but they must not under any pretence be allowed to shuffle a part of their disagreeable duties on the "press." Mr. Sheriff Sidney seems inexhaustible; he has yet another reason:—

He did not think that an ancient law, which had been found to be a good one, the law of public executions, ought to be set aside upon a mere recommendation of a man in office.

Publicity is not to be "set aside" at all; the people will not be defrauded of the horrid and demoralising spectacle; but the disgusting details of the last moments of a criminal, which are useless for all the purposes of justice, and which render the public act still more brutalising by the circulation they obtain through the whole empire, will no longer be given. Between the suppression of the practice of gratifying a diseased curiosity, and making executions "private" there is a wide difference, which we trust the Court of Aldermen will not overlook.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE QUEEN'S COSTUME BALL.

The Queen gave a *Bal Costumé* yesterday (Friday) evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jewelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace; powdered wigs were universal, and the style of *coiffure* was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the *fête*. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden, and the Marquis of Londonderry in the dress of a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester appeared in the dress of captain of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Garter a century back; the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Curzon in a very curious Venetian costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzharding, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Alford were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawar, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by the extraordinary magnificence of their apparel.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore infantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three-cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but they were exceptions. The general head-dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curls round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or else wigs which came still closer to the fashion of the day.

Some of the ladies made a difference in the fashion of wearing their trains; instead of starting from the waist, it fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocade silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were looped up with golden clasps, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the high-heeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-ornamented white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the rotundity of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent *fête*. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Douro, and Miss Burdett Coutts. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, and having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Edward Codrington, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness Clanricarde, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Earl and Countess Listowel, Miss Wyndham, the American Minister, Earl and Countess Kinoul, Viscount Dupplin, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulam, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Rivers, Lord Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre, Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, Mr. Henry Hallam, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestree, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarence, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sanford, Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Earl of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stovardale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mdlle. d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cernorne, Garter King of Arms, Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam (2), Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Percival, Earl and Countess of Antrim, Earl and Countess Powis, Ladies C. and Lucy Herbert, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Denman, Marquis of Worcester, Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Baroness and Miss de Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Primrose, Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, the Misses Baring, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawar, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Foley, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lord and Lady Worsley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Miss Holford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboyne, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c. &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and, as usual, the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family having taken their usual stations at their platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same tune. After this dance the assembled company passed slowly before the Queen.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of:—

The Queen	Prince George	Duchess of Roxburgh	Duke of Beaufort
Duchess de Nemours	Prince Albert	Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Leveson
Lady Douro	Prince Edward	Lady Waterford	Lord Exeter
Lady Mt. Edgemoor	Prince Leiningen	Lady Sydney	Lord Douro

After the minuet followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by:—

The Queen	Prince Albert	Lady Seymour	Lord Clanricarde
Lady Ailesbury	Prince George	Lady Blandford	Lord Granby
Lady Dalmeny	Prince Edward	Lady Canning	Lord Douglas
Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Exeter	Lady Villiers	Lord Abercorn

At the conclusion of this dance the Royal party returned to the Ball-room. The Countess of Jersey's minuet was then formed and danced.

This was followed by the Marchioness of Breadalbane's strathspey. The Countess of Chesterfield's minuet was the last dance before supper.

At twelve o'clock the Queen and her illustrious guests passed to supper, which was served, as usual, in the Great Dining-room, in a style of Royal splendour.

The Ball was concluded by the old English country dance, known as "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which both her Majesty and the Prince took part. This was danced in the Picture Gallery.

In the Polonaise her Majesty was preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and Comptroller of the Household, with two gentlemen ushers to clear the way; the great officers of state and others joining in the Polonaise.

Collinet's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pillet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer Arban, and other artists of first-rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room, and performed "God save the Queen." On the Royal party passing from the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance, composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This was followed by an *andante*. The Minuet d'Exaudet was danced by the Countess of Jersey's party, and again for the Countess of Chesterfield's party.

In the Throne-room M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of her Majesty for the occasion. The quadrille is entitled "Quadrille de 1845 de la Cour d'Angleterre, ou Souvenir de 1740 et 50." Also a morceau arranged expressly by Musard for the Royal *fête*, from an air of Gluck's opera, *Iphigenia*.

M. Weippert's band attended in the Picture Gallery, and performed, during the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d'Exaudet, Bal Costumé Quadrilles (composed expressly from airs of the period, 1740-1750) Desert Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, entered the Palace by the garden entrance, and from thence were conducted to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and those of the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's minuets, were also admitted at this entrance.

The Diplomatic Corps, and the principal Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household, entered the Palace by the Equerry's entrance, in Piccadilly.

In the strathspey dance the tunes played by her Majesty's piper, were, "Miss Drummond of Perth," "Tullochgorum," and "The Marquis of Huntley's Highland Fling." The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Hall and Staircase, wearing their coronation costume, and commanded by Captain Sadler, the Exon in Waiting; Sir George Philip Lee, the Lieutenant; Sir George Houlton, the Ensign; and Mr. Ellerthorpe, the Adjutant of the Corps, attended.

A military band was stationed in the Grand Hall.

The Guard Chamber was again brilliantly illuminated by the handsome cut glass lustre, upon Professor Faraday's ingenious invention for the perfect ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the splendour of the scene.

Nothing could exceed the *coup d'œil*. The illustrious characters of the prescribed period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and almost all critically correct; the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds; the most precious embroidery; a sea of plumes waving over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value so great as to be almost incredible; magnificent and raised velvets; tissues of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful; the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the picturesque that no advantages of men could overcome it. Even the Duke of Wellington, who has conquered everything else, did not come off victorious over the quaintness of his habiliments last night; and some few of the foreign uniforms were the only exception to our remark.

The following were among the costumes worn on the occasion:—

Duchess of Nemours.—Rose-coloured Chinese damask dress, richly trimmed with gold blonde and pearls and silver fringes. Under-dress of point d'Alençon lace, having a deep border of silver, with large silver rosettes. In front were silver lappets. The stomacher was composed of large brilliants and pearls, and on the left shoulder was a beautiful nosegay with diamond wheat-ears intermixed. Shoes of purple satin, embroidered with fleur-de-lis in gold and silver. The head-dress was splendidly adorned with diamonds and emeralds. The necklace and earrings were composed of brilliants.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—White satin slip trimmed with handsome black lace and red ribbon. The front of the dress was decorated with elegant ornaments composed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very magnificent, being formed of the richest brocade, embroidered with gold, and having alternate stripes of red, white, and gold. The head-dress was splendidly adorned with diamonds and emeralds. The necklace and earrings were composed of brilliants.

The Duchess of Gloucester.—Dress of the richest black silk, having a pattern of flowers, trimmed with handsome white point lace, looped up. Down the front (which was ornamented with diamonds) were two borders of white point lace. Stomacher of diamonds and pearls, and a large diamond brooch. The dress was trimmed with silver bullion and rosettes of diamonds. The stomacher most superbly covered with diamonds. Each sleeve ornamented with diamonds in the form of coronets, and trimmed with point lace to match the stomacher. Head-dress, a coronet of diamonds and rubies. Shoes of white satin, trimmed with red ribbon, a rosette on each, with a large diamond in the centre. Her ladyship carried a train of white satin, with red lace and red ribbon.

Duchess of Sutherland.—The Duchess of Sutherland was attired in a magnificent costume, in which the fashions of the Court of Louis XV. were adhered to with the most scrupulous exactitude. The petticoat was of rich white satin, embroidered with bouquets of flowers, and garnished along the skirt with roses of various hues, surrounded by rich antique lace, and trimmed with blue and a cherry-coloured feather; over the forehead was a small wreath of blue and silver tissue garnished with antique lace, roses, and lilies, like the petticoat. The back of the dress a *sac*, the perruque, the train, in short all the accessories of her Grace's costume, was strictly accurate, and was the theme of general admiration.

The Duchess of Norfolk.—Dress of brocade, the skirt of white silk, richly ornamented with antique lace.

Lady Dalmeny.—Costume of green and silver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, pink, and red roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat of white satin, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with festoons and knots of cherry-coloured ribbons. Head-dress, black velvet hat, with two cerise feathers, and a knot of ribbons, looped up with roses and an agrette of diamonds. Neck and stomacher also of diamonds. Shoes of white satin, with red lace and red ribbon.

Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard.—Dress of cherry-coloured brocade, the skirt of grey satin, ornamented with pearls and diamonds.

The Marchioness of Douro.—The petticoat of white brocade with gold; flounce of old and most valuable point lace, formerly belonging to one of the Popes of Rome. The dress of splendid brocade with silver, the front being ornamented with silver bullion and rosettes of diamonds. The stomacher most superbly covered with diamonds. Each sleeve ornamented with diamonds in the form of coronets, and trimmed with point lace to match the stomacher. Head-dress, a coronet of diamonds and rubies. Shoes of white satin, trimmed with red ribbon, a rosette on each, with a large diamond in the centre. Her ladyship carried a train of white satin, with red lace and red ribbon. The value of the diamonds and jewels worn by her ladyship amounted to £80,000. The necklace was of pearls, with rubies and diamonds fastened on black velvet, with bracelets to match.

The Marchioness of Waterford.—A gold brocade dress, embroidered with roses, and lined with violet velvet ribbon; ruffles of old point lace. Ornaments of pearls and diamonds. Petticoat of white satin, with red lace and red ribbon, bordered with rich lace, and were ornamented with gold, as was also the bottom of the dress.

The Duchess of Beaufort.—Hat of black velvet, ornamented with ribbons, edged with the largest brilliants, with a splendid ornament of diamonds and turquoise in the centre. Pink feathers. Dress of beautiful white figured satin, with splendid lace, and artificial flowers on each side of the skirt. The stomacher covered with diamonds. The petticoat of green satin, trimmed with a double border of the richest lace.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury.—A most magnificent costume of cerise velvet, embroidered with gold. The under petticoat of white satin, very richly ornamented with lama and gold blonde. A most brilliant stomacher of diamonds. Head-dress of diamonds.

Lady Seymour.—Dress of rich gold brocade, gold bullion ornamented with flowers, looped up with white and red ribbon, and rose. Stomacher of cherry-coloured satin, splendidly ornamented with diamonds. A garland of roses extend round the top of the dress, looped on one shoulder by a large diamond, and fastened on the opposite side by a large bow of blue ribbon. The slip was of cherry-coloured satin, with a very deep and handsome flounce of guipure lace. The head-dress was a small black velvet hat, ornamented with a small wreath of blue feathers. The necklace was of black velvet, studded with diamonds and turquoises, with a very large brilliant in the centre. Shoes of cherry-coloured satin, with white satin heels. Fan, with a large bow of cherry-coloured ribbons.

The Marchioness of Beaufort.—A white satin slip, with two very deep flounces of lace, and a large diamond brooch. The dress of rich velvet, trimmed with white satin and red roses, and ornamented with diamonds. A diamond stomacher, with red velvet bows. The train trimmed with pearls and red roses. Hat of red velvet with three feathers of the same colour, ornamented with diamonds and pearls. Bouquet on the right shoulder, composed of roses with leaves of diamonds.

Viscountess of Arundel.—The dress of deep blue silver tissue, open in front, and bordered on each side by the richest silver lace; the sleeves trimmed with handsome point lace. The petticoat was of white silk, elegantly and profusely embroidered with flowers. The stomacher consisted of diamonds, and the dress itself was also ornamented with diamonds.

Lady Ernest Bruce.—Slip of terre velvet, richly trimmed with guipure. The dress of white brocade satin, lined with red velvet, and ornamented with flowers, being open in front, looped up at the skirt with garlands of flowers, and trimmed with white and red ribbon and silver cord. The stomacher of velvet, splendidly covered with diamonds and opals. Sleeves trimmed with guipure. Hat of red velvet, with red and white feathers, and diamond ornaments.

Lady Leveson.—Petticoat of white damask, with a deep flounce of handsome lace. Dress of Turkish green satin, embroidered with silver and gold. A very splendid stomacher of diamonds. Hat of black velvet, with red feathers and diamonds.

The Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson.—The dress of rich brocade, wrought in silver with a magnificent pattern of gold and flowers, elaborately executed. The stomacher of diamonds and rubies. On each shoulder a diamond cross. The front of the dress bordered with gold lace, and the sleeves were trimmed with the same material. Petticoat of the same rich material, trimmed at the bottom with broad gold lace. Head-dress, diamonds, with a single red feather. Shoes of white satin, with red rosettes, and a diamond in the centre.

The Hon. Miss Stanley.—The dress of rich cerise and white brocade, trimmed with lace and roses. Petticoat of blue point de sole. Ornaments, turquoises and diamonds.

Lady Portman.—The dress of blue silk, brocade with silver, being a very handsome family dress of the year 1750. The under dress of white silk, brocade with silver, and trimmed with point lace. The stomacher composed of diamonds, and trimmed with white lace. Head dress of black velvet, with blue and white feathers, ornamented with diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.—A scarlet cloth General of Cavalry's uniform suit, richly trimmed with gold lace.

Prince Lieven.—Costume of garnet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold; waistcoat of Pompadour satin.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.—Coat of Royal blue rich velvet, most elaborately embroidered with gold in an ancient style, the workmanship and design of which never was surpassed, if ever equalled; lined with buff satin, and buttons of gold work; on the breast a splendid star and Order of the Garter, and sword studded with diamonds. Waistcoat, of rich and delicately white satin, most ingeniously and superbly embroidered in gold; in the design the thistle is very appropriately introduced; gold buttons. Breeches, of these we velvet as the coat, with embroidered button-holes, and buttons of gold, as on the waistcoat.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.—Coat of very rich Emerald green velvet, trimmed with extremely rich and wide gold with scolloped edges, with the oak-leaf introduced, and made expressly for this coat, lined with rich white satin, and buttons of gold work. On the left breast "The Hawk," suspended by the neck, from a massive gold chain. Waistcoat of richly brocade gold on white satin, and buttons to match with those on the coat. Culotte of the same velvet as the coat, lined with white work at the knee.

Duke of Leeds.—Costume of Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds. Coat of puce-coloured velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; diamond buttons; white satin waistcoat, embroidered in gold; culotte of puce-coloured satin, and diamond buckles.

Duke of Brabant.—A rich blue velvet suit, superbly embroidered in gold, magnificently trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, and lined with buff satin, with polka lace ruffles of great value; the vest of buff satin, richly embroidered in gold, to correspond; remarkable for the accuracy and taste displayed in its selection.

Marquis of Exeter.—A rich maroon colour velvet suit, elegantly trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, and massive buff tassels, adorned with superb jewel buttons, and lined with white satin; the vest very richly trimmed, and lined with buff satin.

Marquis of Ely.—A superb black velvet suit, trimmed with rich gold gimp Brandenburghs, and tassels edged with gold lace, ornamented with rich gold pearl buttons, and lined with white satin; the vest of silver tissue, trimmed in a similar manner.

Marquis of Lorn.—A superb sable velvet Highland jacket, beautifully trimmed with silver lace, green satin, and lined with green, ornamented with gold silver tassels, and indeed every respect unique and of exquisite destination; the Sutherland Chief tartan belted plaid, and kilt.

Marquis of Breadalbane.—A rich blue velvet Highland jacket, handsomely embroidered

n gold, and slashed with yellow satin; rich gold satin tissue waistcoat, Breadalbane Tartan kilt, and satin belted plaid rich gold lace belts, with solid gold mountings and precious stones. The above costume taken from a valuable painting in his lordship's possession.

Marquis of Headfort.—A rich claret-coloured velvet suit, trimmed with gold lace, the cuffs of gold tissue, and gold tissue, and adorned with superb jewel buttons; the vest of silver tissue, trimmed to correspond.

Marquis of Worcester.—A rich blue velvet suit, elegantly embroidered in silver, trimmed with rich silver Brandenburghs, and lined with white satin; the vest of scarlet satin, and richly embroidered in silver.

His Excellency Count Kriemstoss.—Coat of green velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace, and lined with white satin, gold buttons; waistcoat of white satin, embroidered in gold, the buttons corresponding with those on the coat; culotte of green velvet, trimmed with gold; diamond knee-buckles; ruffles, &c., of point d'Alençon.

Count A. Esterhazy.—A white cloth Austrian General's uniform, coat edged and trimmed with gold lace, and scarlet cuffs; scarlet vest, and breeches trimmed to match.

Baron Brenner and Count Potorski.—The same as Count Esterhazy's.

The Baron de Folgoza.—Coat of very rich emerald-green velvet, with gold loops, buttons and frogs down the fronts, trimmed with rich gold lace, and lined with rich white satin. Waistcoat of richly brocade gold on white satin, trimmed with gold lace, and gold buttons. Culotte of velvet same as the coat, with gold button holes, and buttons at the knee.

Baron Koller.—Uniform of an Austrian Colonel of Dragoons; coat of green casimir, with facings of amaranth; culotte of doekien chamolis; ruffles of point lace.

His Excellency Thomas Murphy (the Mexican Minister).—Coat of very rich royal blue velvet, lined through with rich white satin, trimmed with very rich gold lace, and buttons of gold work. Waistcoat of richly brocade gold, and blue figures on white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; buttons to match those in the coat. Culotte of the same velvet as the coat, with gold lace garters, and gold knee buckles.

Earl of Chesterfield.—Coat of crimson velvet, embroidered in silver, and lined with white satin, diamond buttons; waistcoat of white satin, richly embroidered in silver, buttons of diamond; culotte of crimson velvet, and diamond knee-buckles; jabot, cravat, and ruffles, of point lace.

Earl of Craven.—Coat of violet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; noué d'épaule of violet-coloured satin, fringed with gold; waistcoat of white satin, embroidered in gold; culotte of violet-coloured satin, and diamond knee-buckles.

Earl of Roslyn.—Coat of brown fancy velvet, embroidered in gold; lining of straw-coloured satin; buttons of silver; culotte of brown satin, with gold and brocade buckles.

The Earl Delawar.—A rich crimson velvet suit, trimmed with rich gold Brandenburghs and pearl buttons, lined with white satin, and edged with ermine; white satin waistcoat, richly trimmed with gold lace and Brandenburghs.

Earl of Arundel.—A black velvet Highland dress.

Earl of Derby.—A black velvet jacket, with scarlet cuffs, trimmed with rich silver lace, and ornamented with handsome cairn-gorm stone buttons; the kilt and plaid of royal tartan, and scarlet vest; the ornaments of rich chased silver, and unique.

The Earl of Haddington.—A very rich blue velvet suit, elaborately trimmed with silver lace, Brandenburghs, and rich pearl buttons, lined with white satin; the vest of white figured silk, richly trimmed with silver Brandenburghs and pearl buttons.

Earl of Bective.—A superb cerise velvet suit, richly trimmed with gold lace, lined with white satin, blue satin cuffs, and adorned with splendid buttons; the vest of blue satin, covered with rich Brussels point lace.

Viscount Canning.—A superb gold and blue tissue coat, elegantly trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, and lined with green satin; the vest of rich gold tissue, trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, edged with gold lace and fringe.

Viscount Palmerston.—A rich ruby-coloured velvet suit, trimmed with gold lace, and lined with white satin; the vest of flowered silk, trimmed to correspond.

Lord John Chichester.—Coat of sky-blue velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; waistcoat of white satin, embroidered in gold; blue satin culotte, with diamond buckles; jabot, cravat, and ruffles, of superb point lace.

Lord Maidstone.—Cerise coloured velvet coat, embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; gold buttons; waistcoat of white satin, trimmed with cerise ribbon; culotte of cerise velvet; noué d'épaule of cerise satin and gold.

Lord Foley.—Coat of violet-coloured fancy velvet, embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; gold buttons; waistcoat of satin same or; culotte of violet satin; noué d'épaule of white satin and gold.

Lord McDonald, and Captain James McDonald.—Rich cerise coloured velvet jacket, trimmed with silver lace; silver tissue waistcoat; Lord of the Isles tartan kilt and plaid.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset.—A scarlet cloth General's uniform; coat with blue cuffs and facings, richly trimmed with gold lace; white waistcoat, with white cuffs and facings, and a diamond brooch.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence (a General's Uniform).—Coat of superlative scarlet cloth, trimmed with extremely rich and wide gold lace of the oak-leaf pattern; on the breast the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, richly studded with precious stones. Waistcoat of white cassimere, trimmed with rich gold lace to match the coat. Breeches of scarlet casimere.

Baron Ligonier.—A very rich velvet suit, lined with white satin, with diamond buttons. Culotte of richly brocade silver on a rich white satin, with diamond buttons. Culotte of velvet same as the coat, with diamond buttons at the knees.

The Baron Mayer Rothschild.—Coat of very rich light blue velvet, splendidly embroidered in silver; lined with rich white satin, and buttons of silver work. Waistcoat of rich brocade silver on rich white satin, and buttons of silver work. Culotte of the same velvet as the coat, and the buttons to match with the waistcoat.

General Lord Downs.—A scarlet cloth uniform with blue facings, trimmed with rich gold lace and Brandenburghs.

General Lord Beresford.—A scarlet uniform coat of the 16th Foot, with buff facings, and lined with silver lace; white waistcoat, and buff breeches.

General Sir John Macdonald.—A scarlet cloth Highland jacket, with yellow cuffs and facings, trimmed with rich gold vellum lace, the belts and ornaments of the most unique order, and shoulder brooch of matchless value; the vest of scarlet, and trimmed to correspond; the 42nd tartan plaid and kilt, worn as Colonel in command of the 42nd regiment.

Captain A. P. Gordon Cumming.—Coat of light blue superfine cloth, with scarlet facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace; a rich silk scarf, with gold tassels, and a gold aiguillette. Waistcoat of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace. Culotte of white cassimere.

Colonel Anson.—Costume of a General of the Guards in the reign of George II. White and gold uniform coat; buff waistcoat; white breeches, and buff breeches.

Captain de —.—Velvet coat of Marie Louise blue, lined with satin; waistcoat of white satin lame argent; culotte of blue satin; noué d'épaule of white satin and gold.

Captain Edmund Mildmay.—Black velvet coat, lined with gold, and ornamented with gold Brandenburghs, lined of blue satin; noué d'épaule of blue satin and gold; culotte of blue velvet.

Hon. Captain F. Villiers.—Coat of blue fancy velvet, embroidered in silver, and lined with white satin; buttons, blue enamel, set with diamonds; white satin waistcoat, embroidered in silver; noué d'épaule of white satin and silver.

Captain Batsford.—A scarlet Dragoon uniform, with green cuffs, trimmed with gold lace, and lined with white silk; buff waistcoat, and white breeches, trimmed to correspond.

Captain A. F. Gordon Cumming.—A black velvet Highland jacket, with green cuffs, trimmed with gold lace; scarlet waistcoat.

Sir Horace B. Seymour.—A scarlet cloth Horse Guards' uniform, trimmed with gold lace. The undermentioned in the uniform of the Guards:—General Sir H. T. Wheatley, Colonel Henry Beutlich, Captain G. H. Somerset, Earl of Caledon, Colonel Dixon, Colonel Thornton, Colonel Purves, Viscount Mandville, the Hon. M. West, H. P. Pomeroy, Captain S. Graham, Captain E. Goulburn, Lieutenant Colonel Angerstein, Captain Francis Seymour, Lord Brownlow Cecil, Charles Seymour, Esq., Captain Boyle.

The Right Hon. George Byre (a British Cavalry Uniform).—Coat of superfine scarlet cloth, with light blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace; a rich crimson silk scarf, with gold tassels. Waistcoat of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace. Culotte of white cassimere.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

The announcement of her Majesty's intention of giving another *Bal Costume*, is only one other evidence of the beneficence of her Royal nature. Innumerable are the gratifying results which must emanate from the royal fête: for not only are the highest in the realm by its means brought into more intimate union in scenes of recreation fitting their rank, but the hearts of the poor are made to rejoice, the wealthy are amused, and the humblest are benefited. Scarce an handicraftsman whose skill and ingenuity is not brought into profitable action, and will meet with a correspondent reward. It is only the frivolous who deem such scenes frivolous. There is in such regal festivals more, much more, than is seen on the surface—they indicate a period of prosperity; an universal amnesty of supposed wrongs. For the time being, civil heartburnings and political differences are merged in one wide sea of pleasurable emotion, and this feeling sheds its kindly rays and penetrates even unto the domestic hearth.

The Queen of a free country invites the titled and the intellectual of her broad realms to share in the festal splendour of her Palace. Not one of the nobles of the land but yields willingly to industry the price of its labour, whilst he pays due homage to the fair ruler who has been called, by a Divine Providence, to reign over the myriad subjects which cover two-thirds of the earth's broad surface. The stolid utilitarian, whose ken reaches not beyond the thrift of the moment and the narrow present, alone finds in such a meeting the reflection of a vacant mind and a purposeless object—such as these vainly seek for the great good and the measureless benefits which result from such meetings, the cheerfulness of spirit which they elicit, and the universal kindness they create, independent of the impulse they give to industry and ingenuity, to the arts, and even to literature. In all ages of the world, the most revered of earth's rulers have manifested the genial spirit, which, like divine charity, is doubly blessed—giving and receiving; and honour and glory be given to our Island Queen for evoking the mirthful spirit and the social feeling. Let the prosaic grumbler grumble on, and the apathetic eye refuse to glance on aught save the dark side of humanity. With a Quaker spirit, they would dye the bright world an universal grey. Such as these would banish the daisies from the field, the blue from the skies, and the prismatic hues from the rainbow; but the reflecting spirit will find subject for grave but pleasing thought in such gatherings. It is a subject fraught with interest to the philosopher, the antiquary, the historian, and the poet; each may find matter abundant and worthy his lucubration. Such sources of recreation have been contemplated from the period when the light of history is lost in the mythes of an unknown antiquity—when indented rocks and engraved pillars were the only chronicles of a past stage of society; when rolls of papyrus were scrawled with symbols which the learned might vainly essay to decipher, and the tablets of Egypt's temples bore the hieroglyphics of the silent priests of Osiris. Even now, in the debris of past ages, the curious may trace the religious gatherings and festal pleasures.

But, to leave the very ancient authorities, come we to comparatively modern times, when Royalty gave masques, and the highest of the land joined personally in the mimic sport; when the Kings of France and their Courts deemed a minuet not unworthy a Monarch; when masques were not thought beneath the study of England's brightest poets. What sums were expended in the mere machinery, when Inigo Jones was the mechanist, and Ben Jonson, the poet, was, in 1621, by letters patent of King James, installed into the office of Master of the Revels, in reversion after the death of Sir James Buc and Sir John Astley. Regularly on Twelfth Night did the poet contri-



COSTUMES OF HER MAJESTY AND H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

bute his masque to the Royal amusements. His salary was £100 per annum, which, upon the poet's petition, was enlarged to a tierce of canary for life.

In a small ballet introduced in the "Masque of Hymen," for which the most lovely of the Court ladies were selected as the ballerines, the author quaintly remarks, that they danced forth a most neat and curious measure, full of subtlety and device, which was so excellently performed, as it seemed to take away that spirit from the invention, which the invention gave to it, and left it doubtful whether the forms flowed more perfectly from the author's brains or their feet. The dresses of the male actors in this masque were a mixed mode, made up from antique Greek statues, with modern additions; a more barbarous affair we cannot well imagine. On their heads they wore Persic crowns, wreathed with carnation and silver net, intermingled with rubies, and other jewels. The bodices were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought and cut to express the naked, in manner of the Greek thorax. Their mantles were of several coloured silks, embroidered

with O's, and between every rank of leaves, a silver race. Upon their legs they wore silver greaves. The ladies' attire consisted of a gown, the upper part of white cloth of silver, wrought with buds and fruit; a loose undergarment of carnation, striped with silver, and parted with a golden zone. Beneath that, another flowing garment of Watchet cloth of silver, laced with gold. Their hair was bound under the circle of a rare and rich coronet, from the top of which flowed a transparent veil down to the ground. Their shoes were azure and gold, set with rubies and diamonds. All this was doubtless gorgeous, but marked by a positively barbarian taste, riches being substituted for taste, and splendour for grace; but the times and the fancy have changed. The *dramatis personae* were:—

The Duke of Lennox,
Earl of Arundel,
Earl of Pembroke,
Earl of Montgomery,
Lord D'Aubigny,
Lord of Walden,
Lord Hay,
Lord Sankre,
Sir R. Riche,
Sir John Kennessie.

The dances were made by Thomas Giles, and the music was composed by Ferrabosco.

In the *Mercure Francois*, of which Cardinal Richelieu was the editor, we read that the Comte Soissons danced in a new ballet, on Sunday, at the Louvre—that four thousand persons of mark were present. After the bal let the Count danced with the Queen, and the Duc de Longueville with the Princess of Condé; they danced, from eight o'clock of the same evening, till the same hour the next morning—a strong example of the Royal dansomania. Louis XIII., determining at a Court revel to outshine all his lieges, issued a sumptuary regulation forbidding any of the guests to wear embroidery or precious stones; and so stringent was the Monarch, that a foreign Prince was obliged to remove his embroidered gloves before he was admitted to the Royal circle. Louis XIV., on the contrary, stimulated his nobles to the display of the utmost splendour. It was part of his minister's policy—the continuation of the idea of Richelieu, who had levelled the Feudatories of the Crown—but with the axe—to drive the great factious nobles into lavish expence, and reduce them to brilliant dependant satellites of despotic power. The "Grand Monarque" was educated for the part he had to play; the external graces of body were those he first displayed, and his *début* in public was as a dancer; and he danced on for many years, until a random shaft of satire unwittingly aimed at him by Racine, stopped him in his career of balletomania, in which his *jettés batties*, *glissades*, and *pirouettes* were considered as the main attractions, although Lully, Bensérade, and Molière contributed their music and their verse. However, all the Sovereigns before and after him were as eager in the pursuit of this recreation. Who has not heard of the Ball at Milan given to Louis XII., in which Cardinals danced? Even the most grave theologians and doctors of divinity dancing at the festivities which were a prelude to the opening of one of the Holy Councils of Christendom in Italy. As far back as the eleventh century, we behold a gentleman of Lombardy, named Botta, imagining a sort of masque, combined of poetry, music, and dramatic episodes, to celebrate the entrance in Tartano of Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, and his bride, Isabel of Arragon. This ballet was entitled "The Conquest of the Golden Fleece." From this first example arose numberless imitations in successive ages. Those magnificent and powerful Sovereigns, the Dukes of Burgundy, had most splendid masques represented at their Courts in the earlier periods of French history. Catherine of Medicis introduced the ballets in their improved form, at the same time with the Italian opera, into France.



COSTUMES OF THE HON. W. COWPER, AND MR. G. E. ANSON.



COSTUME OF LADY CUST.

Masques, or masked balls, have been the scenes of the greatest political intrigues, and of political incidents that have involved the fates of whole nations. It was at a ball that Charles VI. represented the part of a wild Indian, set fire to himself, went mad, and ruined France. It was at a masked ball that Gustavus of Sweden was assassinated, and those intrigues set afloat which ultimately terminated in the deposition of a dynasty of Royal heroes. With the addition of the mask, the mania for such *réunions* increased so prodigiously, that, at last, entire nations spent their whole time, from year's end to year's end, in mask and domino. Witness the Venetians, whose habits and costume were such until those brutal mock republicans of France came, in the last years of the past century, to sweep away all institutions, the free as well as the oligarchic and despotic.

It is thus seen that a differently modified form of this recreation, from age to age, continued to increase in vogue; and universal was the eagerness for such meetings, where Royalty and the best blood of the realm, and chivalrous knights and lovely dames would assemble to exhibit their splendour. Each age had its peculiar dance, and costume, and etiquette; as these were more special, in the same ratio became the consequence of the possessor. It was in some measure by such means that the isolated state of the middle ages became socialized—the mailed habits of the wandering knight became softened by the amenities of the hall—the valour in the joust and tournament was rewarded by the smiles of beauty while gliding through the stately dance. Families separated by wide space now became associated by the kindness which pleasurable collision generates; and hence the beneficial acts of neighbourhood, and the benevolence of citizenship, grew out of the brilliancy of the regal fête. Still in the halls of Royalty, few but those who were closely allied by family ties or political importance were admitted to bask in the rays of courtly splendour—the full tide of nobility were excluded—and of gentry (in its modern acceptation) there were none.* Our own gracious Queen is the only monarch that has thrown open the portals of her residence to all that are distinguished by hereditary title, military honours, or civic renown. Party, in its worst sense, is banished the Royal precincts; and, like the sun in the heavens, the warm smile of Royal welcome sheds its beams on all. The last *Bal Costumé* given by her Majesty was confined to no symbolic costume; it was a masquerade *sine* the mask. The characteristics of all periods might be seen mingling in "most admired disorder;" the mailed Christian knight was seen to tread a measure with a Moslem maid; the mighty Norman Baron of John of England, was the *vis-à-vis* to an Elizabethan maid of honour; the Emir, with his sacred turban, bowed kindly to the infidel Giaour; and the courtly dame of the middle age smiled kindly, and would request an ice from the willing service of a courtier of Louis XIV. The meeting was one mighty anachronism, redolent with beauty and diamonds, radiant with youth and splendour; but the charm of unity was wanting, and thence occurred an inherent want of repose—so necessary to impart dignity to a concourse, however ennobled by rank, or magnificently arrayed.

We have glanced at the regalities and masques of our far-back ancestors; come we now to a later period, which may be deemed the transition state of manners, as well as Costume. The period selected by Queen Victoria for the present *Bal Costumé* is 1740 and 1750. We have seen it stated in various journals that no time could have been worse chosen for the setting off female charms to advantage, or less becoming to the dignity of the male form. So far from this being an anti-poetical period—in which bag wigs, square cut coats, powdered *toupettes*, pomatum curls, and wide-spreading hoops, were predominant—there is scarcely a period of history in which the Costume can be so varied, according to the taste of the wearer. Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II., was the gayest and most brilliant woman of the period, and had ameliorated the circumference of the huge hoops, which had been the invention of the gloomy Court of Charles V., and was denominated, from its purposes, *Guarda Infanta*. The power of Spain, and its influence on the German Courts, rendered its fashion popular among those Royal Families who were either positively or collaterally allied with them. The

* The strictness of etiquette formerly enforced, the distance at which subjects were kept, were most striking. On the occasion of the Queen Caroline's private visits to the favourite and most powerful Minister Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelsea, she sat down to dinner with Lady Walpole, the lady in waiting, and such members of the Royal Family as accompanied her. Sir Robert always stood behind her chair, and handed her the first plate; after which he retired to another apartment, and sat down to dinner with the Royal household.



COSTUME OF HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

Hoop—or, as it was originally called, the Spanish Farthingale—was introduced into England by Catharine of Braganza. Its advent excited ridicule and disgust: it was the mark for the finger of fashionable scorn to point its slow and unmoving finger at: even its intellectual wearer, though fearful to entirely throw it aside, moderated its monstrosity, and ultimately adopted the graceful costume so exquisitely illustrated by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely. In accordance with the costume of the period, powder is not stringently required: the flowing locks, gathering on the right shoulder, with the long single curl waving on the left, was the ruling fashion of the young *élégante* of the period. The varying fashions of the English and French Courts are exemplified in the portrait of Queen Caroline, which hangs in Guildhall, and the costume of the Queen of Louis XV., in the Gallery at Versailles, painted by Vanloo. Queen Caroline is painted *bien poudrée*. The tresses of the French Queen wave naturally "untricked and uncrispd by barber's art and thick pomade." The English Queen is literally cased in compliment to

her Dutch alliance, in stiff brocade, velvet, and ermine; her "hoops of ceremony" reached beyond ten yards in circumference. This, however, was the mere substratum: what a fine breadth must she have displayed when this was amply covered with a wilderness of thrice-piled Utrecht velvet. It was only after 1740 that these violent appendages increased into monstrosity, and that coloured powders and built-up castles of hair, plastered into heavy consistency, became the disfiguring mode; and these, we have no doubt, were invented and originally introduced for the purpose of concealing the form shrunken by age, and the hair grown grey by time. The fairest females of the day, distinguished by rank, talent, or beauty, have left their portraits to posterity denuded of powder or hoop. The "pictures in little" of the famous Mary Bellenden, who smote the heart of the Second George, and her rival, the "bright Lepel," who was married to Pope's Hervey, are free from these tasteless nuisances: the hair is combed back *à la Chinoise*, crowned by a tasteful cap, ornamented with ribbons. Richard son, the author of "Pamela," has given a perfect description of Lady Gainsborough, the original of Clarissa; and, as it is well known that Richardson was the "pet of the peepers," his account may be considered as legitimate and *recherché*. "Her head dress was a Brussels lace cap, with a sky-blue ribbon; hair, in natural curls, without powder, falling round the throat and bosom, from under the cap. Her gown (open, to show the rich satin petticoat, of a different colour and texture) was a primrose Paduasoy, the cuffs and robings curiously embroidered in a running pattern of violets and their leaves; the light in the flowers, silver; gold in the leaves; a pair of diamond snaps in her ears. For full dress, a quilted white satin petticoat, seen by the opening of the robe; blue satin shoes, braided with the same colour, or with gold lace, with diamond buckles; the sleeves of the gown tight to the elbows, with long Brussels lace ruffles; black velvet mits." These were graceful costumes, and well adapted to display, not to conceal, the bountiful gifts of Nature.

No sooner was the Regal fiat made public that the *Bal Costumé* was finally to take place, and the period of 1740 and 50 settled, than the glad intelligence ran like Greek fire, or like the electric telegraph, through the heart and veins of the *haute volée*—modistes, embroiderers, florists, librarians, and all that were informed, with the spirit of research, sought for authorities wherewith to illustrate the celebrities of the period chosen. The plan of her Majesty's Ball was not confined alone to "Merry England," but every country of Europe had its representative form arrayed in its special livery. France, Hungary, Bonnie Scotland's Highlands and Lowlands, with kilt, sporran, and broad claymore, were seen in conjunction with the elaborated p-rugue and brilliant buckle. The diamond snuff-box and cairn-gorm mounted mull, had their several owners. The stately minuet and the graceful gavotte, with the livelier *courante*, and the characteristic dances of all nations, yielded variety to the picturesque groups. To give a truthful aspect to the "dazzling infinity," the very age and pressure of the time were observed. The fan, the sceptre of the salon, had its infinite variety of motion, which to the initiated has its intelligence, as the floral love-letter of the Persian—while the wrist supported clouded cane had its significance. The costumes of the Ladies of Honour were uniform thin *coiffures*, stringently alike. The lighter materials not being invented at the period, satins and brocades, gold volants, and the thousand-and-one inventions of fashion were made available to give an added grace to beauty. Antique jewellery attained an adventitious value; one sword-hilt alone, worn by a nobleman of fashion, cost £2500. The following distinguished personages were selected to assist in the minnets danced by her Majesty:—Her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her royal highness the Duchess of Nemours, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, the Countess of Wilton, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning, Viscountess Villiers, Lady Caroline Cox, Miss Liddell, Hon. Miss Matilda Paget; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, Prince Leiningen, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Delawarr, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord George Lennox, Hon. Sir George Anson, Mr. George Edward Anson, and Colonel Wemyss. Independently of the above, we may add Prince George of Cambridge, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Norfolk, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (Princess of Baden). We shall report the fête itself in a later edition; and next week we shall illustrate the ball extensively, and describe it minutely. Our sources of information are



COSTUMES OF COLONEL DAWSON DAMER AND THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.



COSTUME OF LADY TIGHE.

full, and may be entirely depended upon; and our description of the Royal *Fête* may serve as a truthful medium for the acquirement of every nuance of costume worn on this splendid occasion.

THE COSTUMES.

The several Costumes engraved upon the preceding pages have been most carefully drawn: we proceed to their details.

HER MAJESTY.

The following is the costume worn by her gracious Majesty:—A bodice and tunic, in cloth of woven gold and silver, with a running sky-blue pattern, brocaded with bouquets of Marguerittes and poppies; the bodice square and tight, with stomacher of silver cloth: the whole covered with lace, and trimmed with quilled ribbons—tight sleeves, with three rows of ruffles in point lace; the tunic looped up with scarlet ribbons. The skirt of the dress is made in silver cloth, trimmed with two flounces of magnificent point lace, headed by quillings of scarlet ribbon, in festoons and rosettes, which are all surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore her hair powdered; diamond tiara and crown; white satin shoes, with high heels, and scarlet rosettes, ornamented in the centre with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon and Order of the Garter.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Coat, of very rich crimson velvet, edged with small gold braid, lined with rich white satin, and buttons worked in gold; on the left breast, a splendid star, Order of the Garter, shoulder straps, and sword inlaid and studded with the richest diamonds; also the Order of the Golden Fleece; very beautiful: waistcoat, of extremely rich gold, brocaded on white satin (manufactured at Spitalfields, expressly for the occasion, by his Royal Highness's command); the buttons to match with those on the coat: breeches, of crimson velvet, and gold buttons, as on the coat, and button-holes underneath.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE LEININGEN.

(A Bavarian Uniform.)

Coat, of superfine white cloth, with light blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with rich silver lace; on the breast, a splendid star, and the Order of the Garter, studded with the richest diamonds: waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with rich silver lace: breeches, of buff cassimere.

THE LADIES CUST.

The costumes of the Ladies Cust consist of a tight bodice and tunic in silk, striped with ponceau pink and green; the tunic looped up with bunches of pink and ponceau roses, with leaves; the stomacher of white silk, covered with antique jewellery; tight sleeves, with Brussels point ruffles in three rows; a white silk skirt, trimmed with two flounces of the same material, and fastened by pink and ponceau roses.

THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

The Duchess of St. Albans wore a bodice and tunic of violet satin, brocaded in brilliant silver flowers; the tunic looped up with garlands of red and white roses; the bodice square and tight-fitting, and the stomacher of white satin, covered with silver point lace; three rows of ruffles of similar lace on the sleeves; an upper skirt of white satin, trimmed with a flounce of silver *Point de Bayeux*, looped up in festoons, with rosettes of a deep rose-colour. The under skirts of rose-coloured satin, trimmed with magnificent flounces of silver lace, and headed by quillings of rose-coloured ribbon; a little green velvet *Pompadour* hat, with rose-coloured feathers, and a tiara of diamonds; the hair powdered and dressed in ringlets, *à la Louis XV.*, and ornamented with pearls and diamonds; diamond stomacher and necklace; the hawk on the left shoulder.

LADY LOUISA TIGHE.

The costume of Lady Louisa Tighe consists of a tight corsage and tunic in sky-blue *Pompadour* brocade, with bouquets of natural flowers; the tunic looped up with ponceau ribbons and rosettes; the stomacher of white satin brocade, and fastened with diamonds; the skirt of white satin, bordered in brocade; diamond comb and ear-rings, and a little *chapeau Pompadour*.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM COWPER.

Coat, of rich light blue velvet, trimmed with very rich gold lace; waistcoat, of richly brocaded gold on white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of blue velvet, same as the coat.

COLONEL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DAWSON DAMER, COMPTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

A Uniform of the 1st Dragoon Guards; coat of superfine scarlet cloth with blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace; waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of buff cassimere, same as the waistcoat.

G. E. ANSON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. Coat, of very rich black velvet with gold loops, buttons and frogs down the fronts, trimmed with rich gold lace, lined with rich white silk, and buttons of gold work; waistcoat, of gold brocade with a spray of blue, introduced on a rich white satin and gold buttons; breeches, of black velvet, the same as the coat, with gold lace garters and gold buttons.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

May 31.

The following gentlemen have been elected Exhibitors of Lincoln College on Lord Crewe's foundation:—T. C. Grainger, of the same College; R. P. Wilkinson, Worcester do.; and the following have been elected Scholars of Queen's College on the old foundation:—J. L. Carrick, S. H. Fearon, and John Heelis.

Mr. H. L. Wingfield has been admitted a Fellow of New College, as of kin to the founder.

June 3.

The Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Prebendary of Wells, Delegate of the Press and of Accounts, has been appointed Dean of Wells. Dr. Jenkyns was a public examiner in this University cotemporary with Dr. Goodenough, the late Dean of Wells.

CAMBRIDGE.

May 31.

COLLEGE PRIZES.—At Queen's, the Latin prize has been just awarded to Richards, the English one to Thackeray. At Christ's, prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, Howson; Latin Prose, Bangham; Latin Dissertation, Davenport; English Essay, Hays; Distinct Reading and Regular Attendant at Chapel, Cust. For the Michaelmas Term, the Latin Verse and Latin Prose prizes were awarded—the former to Gunson, and the latter to Wilson of the same college.

PREFERRMENT.—The Rev. John William Devlin, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Rectory of Stanford, Norfolk: Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

THE COMMORATION AT OXFORD.—In the Convocation holden in the Theatre on Wednesday, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.G.H., F.R.S.; Edward Goulburn, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, &c. They were presented by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law. At the same time, the Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Lord Bishop of Colombo, was admitted *ad eundem*, being presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden. The usual exhibition of popular feeling among the undergraduates took place on the mention of the various names that were called out. Mr. Ward had a divided portion of applause and hisses, but the latter prevailed. His lady was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Pusey's name was followed by enthusiastic cheering. Sir R. Peel met with divided applause and hisses; not so his colleague, Sir J. Graham, who was cordially hissed. Mr. Gladstone was cheered, as were also the Bishop of Exeter and the Earl of Powis. The names of the Queen and Queen Dowager were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and every demonstration of respect. At the conclusion of the Newdigate Prize, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the Convocation.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices from Beyrout, dated April 4, state that "Mount Lebanon was again in arms, the Maronites and Druses fighting furiously against each other, and blood flowing on all sides. The Ottoman stepped forward to prevent this, but the Maronites would not listen to reason; and as they continued to fall upon the Druses, the Turks were obliged to side with the latter, to preserve them from extermination." This new difficulty caused a meeting of European Ambassadors at the residence of Sir Stratford Canning.

On the 13th of May a most exciting horse-race (four miles and repeat) was run on Long Island, opposite the City of New York. The amount of money pending was immense. The horses were, Fashion, aged 8 years, carrying 123lb., and Peytona, aged 6 years, carrying 118lb. The race was won by Peytona. The first mile was done in 1 minute 52 seconds, the second mile in 1 minute 55 seconds, the third mile in 1 minute 56 seconds, and the fourth mile in 1 minute 57 seconds.

The Buenos Ayres papers of the 22nd of March, state that a skirmish has occurred at Moldana between the contending forces, in which Cabral, one of the Monte Videan leaders, is reported to have fallen. The victory is claimed by the followers of Rosas. If all be true, the trade of Monte Video is fast decreasing under the blockade now established.

A letter from Warsaw, dated May 21, says, his Majesty the Emperor arrived from Petersburg the day before yesterday, at the fortress of New Georgiewsk, only a few leagues from Warsaw; and yesterday, at two o'clock he arrived here, accompanied by Prince Emiliius of Hesse, and Prince Paskevitch. The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

The recently discovered autograph of Shakspeare was sold by auction on Saturday to Mr. Pickering, of Piccadilly, for 21 guineas. About three months ago, a gentleman bought the book for one shilling at a stall, when for the first time the signature of "William Shakspeare" was observed upon it; two lines were written above the name, but their purport could not be discovered.

Last week, a man, named Duncan McCalman, died at Dell, in the parish of Kilmenny, in the Island of Skye, at the advanced age of 109 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was only ill for a few days. He walked six miles across a rough moor last summer, and could take his glass of whisky with any young man of the parish.

Letters from Vienna repeat a rumour to the effect that the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Baron Stockmar, were shortly expected, and that their visit had reference to a project of marriage between Prince Leopold of Coburg and the Queen of Spain.

Henry Wood, the driver of a Fulham cart, who, as we stated last week, was committed to prison for furious driving, by which the life of the Duke of Wellington was endangered, has been liberated, the Duke himself, as it is said, having paid the fine, through the medium of a friend.

Letters from Syria announce a fatal catastrophe which took place a few days ago in the Channel of Chesma. A Greek vessel returning from Jaffa, with seventy or eighty passengers, Greek pilgrims from the Holy Land, was capsized during the night, and all hands perished, except seven.

The annual report of commerce of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1844, shows the value of domestic exports to have been 99,715,175 dollars, the value for the ten months ending June, 1843, having been 77,793,783 dollars. The head of foreign exports gives 11,484,867 dollars for 1844, the amount for the ten months of 1843 being 6,552,697 dollars. The amounts of foreign imports for similar periods are 108,435,035 dollars and 64,753,799 dollars.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., says that the Government has ordered the fleet to return to the Dardanelles, to be prepared against a collision with Greece.

On the 29th ult. a great number of the prisoners taken at Lucerne on December 8, were released without trial, the authorities feeling that to proceed against them all would be endless. The trial of the free corps, however, will be more easy, as their participation in the attack was self-evident.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th ult., which states, "that preparations on an extensive scale are being made to reinforce the Russian army in the Caucasus. The amount of troops to be employed during the next campaign in Circassia is estimated at 150,000 men, the greatest Russian army ever collected in that country."

The latest accounts from Mexico brought by the West India mail, are favourable. The private letters from both that city and Vera Cruz state with confidence that before Mr. Elliot left the capital to proceed to Texas, he was fully empowered to mention that the Mexican Government had acknowledged the independence of Texas, without reservation. There is no secret made of the fact that this course of conduct has been alike warmly urged by the French and British Governments as the best policy that could be pursued by the Government of Mexico.

In the case of Howard v. Gossett, there is some difficulty as to issuing the writ of *fi. fa.*, in consequence of the action having been brought in Middlesex, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having no residence in that county: Sir William Gossett's private residence is in Surrey. The difficulty which exists is, as to whether the writ should be directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex or the Sheriff of Surrey. It is expected an application to the Court of Queen's Bench will be made on the subject.

A Liverpool paper speaks thus of the wheat crops:—"We regret to say that we hear from our correspondents in all quarters that the prospects of the wheat crops are most unpromising. In many places in the eastern and midland counties, the wire worm has done immense mischief; and in others, the plant has suffered so much from the long frosts and cold weather, that hundreds of acres are being ploughed up altogether."

We have already given the particulars of an earthquake which occurred at Mexico on the 7th of April. There was a repetition of this awful disaster in the capital on the 10th of April. It occurred about ten o'clock A.M., and lasted forty seconds; it overthrew many new buildings, and many others that had escaped the former visitation; most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their homes, and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation.

We learn from Rome that Cardinal Mezzofanti has been appointed to treat with M. Rossi on the affair of the Jesuits. M. Rossi has had an audience of the Pope on the subject, but there has been no exchange of notes with the Papal Government.

The Court of Common Council adopted on Tuesday the report of the City Police Committee, which recommended "the raising of an additional number of constables, not exceeding 50, to be under the superintendence of the Commissioner, and to be employed exclusively in watching particular spots and premises, on application duly made for their services from the owners of such premises, who were also to bear all expenses."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

A pleasant month is June to hold converse in with all the merry family of mankind. It is a great anniversary time, too, for our pretty little counties of "England;" moreover, the very first day of it reminding us of the splendid naval victory of Lord Howe, and keeping alive in our hearts the ancient glory of our wooden walls. And it is worthy of remark, that the last Sabbath, which ushered in the month, was the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, which was fought on Sunday just half a century before, and made imperishable within the heart of posterity—the name and memory of the "glorious first of June."

Seventeen days after in the month, and twenty years in the annual progress of time, we had the land prowess of Waterloo to reflect back the lustre of our ocean heroism; and in another June, the great day of Wellington decided the establishment of that splendid peace which has been to us a greater glory still; which has quenched slavery, fostered genius, promoted literature, improved art, and spread the arms of commerce and the wings of science to the uttermost ends of the earth.

So that, with her national voices both of war and peace, England may welcome the arrival of her month of June; and, for ourselves, we admit that, independent of its historical associations, it warms us with its summer influences into very pleasant sensations of kindling mirth. The reserve melts away, and taste for social merriment is quickened in the bosom of society; and people get less political and more prepared for fun, and the world wears its sunshine for the happiness of its more smiling denizens.

Tant mieux; let us look out on the sunny side of life's way then! And, surely, the month has come in at the tail of two very important events in the history of pleasure; the first being that very spirited "*Derby*" to which we last week gave such vigorous illustration; and the second, that unprecedented episode of "unroyal Royalty," which found its varied record in all the morning journals of the 2nd instant. We speak of the

COURT OF KING O'CONNELL,

The "Uncrown'd Monarch of Ireland," the history of whose "Repeal Levee" forms the first feature of this month of June. We must take a glance at this Court.

THE REPEAL LEVEE.

A little while back,
When the times were slack,
And a theme was wanted for talk,
Dan got up a glorious meeting like fun!
A mighty, and mountain, and "monster one!"
On the wide plains of Dundalk.
And then, while his eloquence deep was stirr'd;
As the people hurra'd him at every word!
He talked and talked for hours;
Till his glory at last made him feel like a King!
So he up and he told 'em that very same thing!
"I am one of the RULING POWERS!"
Ay! that, "by the Powers!" King yez be,
Cried a million Repealers instantly!
And a King yez shall be too.
So, glibly the multitude caught up the word;
And nothing but "Ruling Powers" was heard!
Till the Heavens look'd quite blue!
Away it travelled to Dublin town,
Echoing up hill, and rolling down,
All over the city fair!
Till it got to the Club of the Eighty-two,
Who quick decided what Dan should do—
"He should hold a levee there!"
Not in the Club-house, and not in the Hall;
That wasn't what they were meaning at all!
The palace where he should the fun do
Was pleasantly situate just at the top
Of Sackville-street, near a confectioner's shop,
And was known as the "Rotundo!"
There should the Uncrown'd Monarch be seen
On an emerald throne in a garment of green
And gold—looking rather puffy!
And gasping, perhaps, if the weather were hot,
With Tierney and Gray of the martyr lot,
Son John, and Barrett, and Duffy!
While poor Tom Steel, with his ardent face;
And his new green coat, in that blue one's place!
Which so long he had worn in pride!
Was not let in to the Regal display;
But was set to the task in a shabbyish way,
Of keeping the peace outside!
Poor Tom! so devoted! 'Twas nothing but fair
He should share in the fanciful Royalty there,
In the warmth of his generous "natur!"
But, perhaps, 'twas himself that would not be mock-king;
Believing it far a more glorious thing
To be a real *Pay-cificator*!

So the Court it was held in the manner proposed,
And into the Palace the mad people closed,
With a force that would knock down a wicket;
And the clever Rent-Chancellors hit on a plan
To let in the ladies to gaze upon Dan,
At the rate of a Shilling a Ticket!

Thus a great deal of glory of course was displayed,
While it's fair to presume that some money was made,
With an eye to more crowns than repeal ones;
While the ladies, who paid and looked on with delight,
Complained—not of paying, but, after the sight,
The boards which they sat on were dead ones!
At last Dan set off for his Merriem-square,
With the Temperance bands, and the trades, and that 'ere,
Who escorted him all of the way,
For the sake of his balcony speech, and no less.
When he went to bed, pretty well tired, we guess,
At having been KING FOR A DAY!

The whole affair seems to have been quite as good, and far more numerously attended than a London Lord-Mayor's show; and the various descriptions of it—more copious and occasionally more graphic than that we have ventured upon in verse—would, if time could be found for their perusal, afford no little entertainment to our readers.

In the Sporting World the shadow of our last paper still naturally haunts us a little, for this week we have had the Derby Settling—a matter of no small importance, as a sequence to the race. We are glad to hear that the surprise of the "winning" has effected no large amount of ruin, and that, this time, the freaks of the Turf with the public have been less frightful than facetious: as, *par exemple*, the ludicrously unsuccessful efforts of two Hibernian gentlemen to lay off their money against the winner, while Fortune actually denied them takers, so that they were forced, by the resistless persuasion of a glaring fact, to swallow their luck, in their own despite, and, without particularly injuring anybody else, to stand themselves the better for a cool *ten thousand*! This notion of the "Winner malgré lui" is pretty nearly as good as Molière's involuntary doctor.

All the Foreign Chit Chat promises well. India is going on well enough in the sunshine of Napier's victories; and Texas is treating with Mexico, and repudiates annexation. She is beginning to refuse to Poik.

In the Commons, our friend Hume has converted consistency into generosity, and actually, in his own person, and by an act of voluntarism, proposed a pension for a public man. The gentleman, Sir Henry Pottinger, was every way worthy—and the grant to Pottinger went off with an unanimity that might well create a jealousy in the Grant to Maynooth. The Lords have been hammering pretty hard at the question—and some of the old features of our religious controversial debates have been new revived in our house of aristocracy.

The same assembly has been dabbling with its last year's legislation; and in order to reverse it with complete effectuality, has brought in a Small Debts bill, promising the sweet alternatives of Newgate or the treadmill to those who *don't* owe twenty pounds; while those who *do* owe twenty—or twenty thousand, as the case may be—may revel in the present indulgences, which form the *premium of a more enlarged prodigality*! There is no other news, except, perhaps, a little in anticipation of the great POWDER DANCE in such magnificent preparation at Buckingham Palace. We have been considerably astonished at the ignorance which has pretended to ridicule the adoption of an old costume and the use of powder at this Regal dance—for,

Ever since artillery's birth,
No truth's been stated louder
Than this—that not a ball on earth
Goes off well—without powder!
We may admit that cartridge wigs
Men may look rather odd in;
And women queer in petticoats,
If stuffed with too much wadding.
When bustle wadding ram the gun,
Wig cartridges and all well,
Then powder, with explosive fun,
Will carry off the ball well!

The only wonder is, that there should be a Wig *fête* during a Conservative administration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns."

BEATTIE.

Neither canst thou bestow upon Satyri in silk and brocade, the elixir of life that circles and sparkles beneath the dowls which covers the "manly heart." The flights of fancy have been wild enough even to the imagination of transmuting dust into fine gold, but it never entered the hope of the visionary to win health from sloth; or a fresh free spirit from wassail and chambering. Let Pomp and Circumstance labour to uphold their pretensions, still air and exercise, the common dowry of mankind, are the only true recipes for happiness. Let State sit down to six courses—with a toe that Excess has placed in a vice to which Gout is giving the finishing turn—and who envies it its feast? From the early stages of society we find governments fostering a taste for athletic exercises by conferring honours on those who excelled in them, and making exhibitions of feats of prowess and activity the most honourable portions of the public games and festivals. Now-a-days the patients have learnt the wisdom of ministering in such matters to themselves; and, instead of coming under the head of public spectacles and performances, exercise is provided for in this country by the most wholesome and characteristic of all contrivances, a series of national sports and pastimes. If Hygiea were applied to (with the philosopher's stone for a fee), what course of treatment could she prescribe for disease or blue devils like a season's yachting here and there interspersed with a regatta? Would a universe of cathartics deal with a dull digestion like taking fox-hunting or cricket for six months regularly? Even the worst of cases, matrimony misconstrued, or a large or small family, may be alleviated by occasional recourse to Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster. There is no ill that flesh is heir to, for which the pharmacopoeia of our rural sports does not offer remedy or relief . . . Apropos of yachting—only conceive a clipper of the R. T. Y. C.

"Where is the vessel? Shining through the light,
Like the white sea-fowl's horizontal flight;
Yonder she wings and skims and cleaves her way,
Through refulgent foam and iridescent spray."

Thus might ye have seen her on Saturday, the 31st. ult., on the occasion of a certain match between craft of that sporting club, sailed from the picturesque bay of Erith. Behoves it, however, to say that there was less foam and spray than might conveniently have been introduced, because, probably, Zephyr was paying his homage to the Queen of May, who, on that day, held her first court of the season. But four cutters, all of the maximum size of 25 tons, raced, and, after a series of soul-tempting calms, the prize, given by Alderman Johnson, fell to the chance of the *Blue Belle*, by a bowsprit's length. It was, in fact, a drifting match, a trial of sailing in which a hay-stack would beat the Flying Dutchman.

On Tuesday Ascot Heath Races commence, and, as usual, the interval between them and Epsom has been barren of turf business. There was no racing of any account in the present week, but matter of much moment to the racing public transpired during the last four days. The Racing Calendar of Wednesday last contained certain resolutions passed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club relative to a conspiracy charged to have been got up for the purpose of "making safe" Mr. Gully's Old England for the Derby. They were to the intent that persons of the names of Stebbings, Bloodworth, and William Day—a son of the trainer of that name—consorted together to prevent that horse winning, and that they are therefore warned off the Newmarket Race Course, and such other places as the Jockey Club have controul over; a similar sentence being recommended to other proprietors and stewards of courses. Treading on the kibes of the Ratan affair, also concocted in a public training stable, it will probably go far to damage the popularity of such establishments. There can be no doubt of the facilities for fraud which they afford. These two "affairs" have come out; how many two hundreds like them have been kept snug? It is no secret among sporting men that sums of money are constantly offered to the officials of those places to "noble" horses in one way or other. Probably if the history of the favourites in Derbys not long past, won by extreme outsiders, were made known, those victories would not seem quite so unaccountable. And whence do we trace the origin of ALL these robberies? To the *Legs*—and yet gentlemen continue to countenance these persons: Who are most to blame?

The match at Lord's, between the Marylebone Club and the County of Sussex, was the only feature of interest in Cricket during the current week. In Aquatics, the Henley Regatta stood foremost: it is yet in process while we are at press.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Comparing balances, preparatory to the settling on Tuesday, occupied the whole of the afternoon. Not a bet was laid on future events. "The Old England affair" was touched upon, but nothing came out to show what view the Stewards are disposed to take of it. Folks wonder why Messrs. Siebbing and Hargraves should be called upon to cover, when others, who are known to have betted heavily against Old England, were not even glanced at? *Who were they* representing?

On Tuesday the important *finale* to the Races, of paying and receiving, took place at the Corner. For a wonder it was brought to a close without a wrangle, and, in the opinion of every betting man in the room, was the most satisfactory settling ever known. One or two "little men" are not forthcoming, but their deficits are so small as scarcely to be felt.

THURSDAY.—The betting was too flat to require more than a list of the market prices:—

THE ASCOT STAKES.	
First Class—4 to 1 against Perkin Warbeck	Second Class—7 to 2 agst Annandale
THE EMPEROR'S VASE.	
7 to 4 agst Polgh-a-Ballagh t	3 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn, t
5 to 1 agst Polgh-a-Ballagh winning this and the Queen's Vase; and 30 to 1 agst his winning them and the Goodwood Cup (t).	
ST.	
10 to 1 agst Annandale (t)	20 to 1 agst Mentor
12 to 1 — Old England (t)	40 to 1 agst The Baron
DERRY.	
25 to 1 agst Ld. Albemarle's	2000 to 35 agst Cambastes (t)
lot (t)	2000 to 35 — Sombrero (t)
	2000 to 30 — Holloway (t)

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.

Last Sunday morning, soon after one o'clock, a fire broke out in the lower part of the spacious range of premises, in the occupancy of Messrs. Satchell and Robertson, hatters, situate at No. 158, Fenchurch-street, adjoining the Fenchurch Chambers. This occurrence, we are sorry to say, caused the death of a mother and her infant child, under the painful circumstances we are about to narrate.

The first persons who gave the alarm of fire were two policemen, Redding, 579, and Dolby, 585, belonging to the Tower-street station. They were standing together at the corner of Rood-lane, when a loud crash of glass directed their attention to Messrs. Satchell and Robertson's house, which they observed to be on fire. The whole of the shop appeared in one blaze, and the flames were breaking through the window over the shop-door and fan-lights over the shop shutters. Their cries of "Fire!" and the sound of their rattles brought other officers to the spot, and awoke the inmates. Mr. Harris, a surgeon, residing nearly opposite, hearing the alarm, observed from his windows the fire almost as soon as the police, and that gentleman states it burnt with the rapidity of lightning, as within three minutes after he had first seen it the flames appeared to come from the back and over the roof. In about five minutes after this, several of the inmates were observed escaping from the roof on to those of the adjoining house, and scarcely had they done so, when a female was observed in a frantic state at one of the third floor windows with a child in her arms. The crowds now assembled raised a cry to the police, "See! see! there is a woman! For God's sake try and save her." Incredible as it may appear, this appeal to the police was in vain. Not only was there no fire escape, or even a ladder brought, but no attempt was made to procure one. According to the "official report" made by the City police themselves to the Commissioner (Mr. D. W. Harvey), upwards of 25 minutes elapsed after the alarm of the fire had been raised, before the arrival of the first Brigade engine. The police, however, had managed, by this time, to procure the attendance of four useless machines, although the supply of water was plentiful in every direction. Isaac, the housekeeper, and his wife, lying dangerously ill in bed, had a very narrow escape of their lives, as it was not until the flames had actually entered his apartment on the third floor, that he was awakened. Having succeeded in carrying his wife to a place of safety, he returned for the purpose of securing a sum of money he had hoarded up, and, in doing so, his hair was nearly burnt from his head. The light of the fire brought other engines to the spot in rapid succession, which were got into operation, the firemen, under the orders of Mr. Braidwood, exerting themselves in a truly praiseworthy manner.

About three hours elapsed before it could be ascertained that those who had effected their escape were—Mr. Satchell, his daughter, a little girl four years of age, Mr. Robertson, his partner, and the maid-servant, all of whom were most hospitably received by Mr. Harris, the surgeon. After diligent search had been made in every direction, it was discovered that Mrs. Satchell and one of her children were missing, through the following statement made by Mr. Satchell to Mr. Harris. Mr. Satchell informed that gentleman that he believed, but for his wife, every soul in the house must have perished. She, he said, awoke him, and called his attention to the springing of rattles in the street, and, on discovering the smoke in the apartment, he was at once convinced the house was on fire. They got out of bed together, and his wife called upon him to take Isabella, their daughter, in his arms, and she would take the boy. They then went out, and woke Mr. Robertson and the servant girl, and, in doing so, the smoke was so oppressive as nearly to deprive them of their senses. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Satchell displayed extraordinary presence of mind; told them where to escape, and stopped the servant girl, who, but for her, would, in her fright, have run headlong into the flames of the burning staircase, and put her through the trap-door leading to the roof. On ascending the ladder to the trap-door, the smoke was intense; and Mr. Satchell found himself almost suffocated, when a current of air relieved him, and he managed to gain the roof. It was not until that moment that he missed his wife, and his impression was that she had escaped. On looking round, he saw a female lying prostrate on the leads of the roof, and, in the belief that it was Mrs. Satchell, he dragged her on to the roof of the house adjoining, and got her over the wall, where he was assisted by some one. This female, however, instead of being Mrs. Satchell, turned out to be the servant; but of this Mr. Satchell was not cognizant until he reached the street, when, to his great horror and distress of mind, he discovered his wife and one of his children were not with him.

Mr. Satchell's legs were burned, and when he arrived at Mr. Harris's he was almost black in the face, as if from suffocation. The feet of his child were also slightly burnt.

Ladders were placed as soon as possible against the western window, where Mrs. Satchell had been observed, with her child, by the crowd during the early progress of the fire. One of the firemen instantly ascended and reported to the superintendent that there were the remains of two bodies, blackened and burnt in a frightful manner (those of Mrs. Satchell and her child, twelve months old) lying immediately under the window. The unfortunate mother was in a sitting posture, with her head leaning against the wall, and her infant lay by her side, as if she had dropped it from her arms, when falling backward from the window. The mutilated bodies were carried to the church in Lime-street.

Mr. Robertson, one of the sufferers, stated, that when he reached the trap-door on the leads, in his attempt to escape from the burning building, he found that the door leading into Fenchurch Chambers was bolted inside, and that it was with great difficulty he made any one hear. Happily, some one at length opened the door, and this, it appears, was Isaac, the housekeeper, he being the only one up at the time. Isaac, however, says, that he has no recollection of such a circumstance, but that, in his confusion, he might have done so, his attention being so fully occupied with the rescue of his wife and child, who were waiting in extreme suspense for his return on the landing. The opening of the door must be regarded as extremely providential, as it was by that means alone so many persons escaped.

The unfortunate occurrence casts a sad reflection on the City authorities, from the Corporation down to the parish functionaries and the police. There were no fire-escapes provided, the parish engines were useless, and the police not efficiently instructed as to saving human life. It is but justice to the firemen, however, to state that, but for their exertions, the calamity would have been greatly extended.

The exact extent of damage, as set forth in the official report made by the superintendent, is as follows:—

The warehouse and dwelling of Messrs. Satchell and Robertson, hat manufacturers, 158, Fenchurch-street, completely destroyed, the only remains of the interior, consisting of a small portion of the upper floors, being saved; supposed to be insured.

The premises comprising Fenchurch Chambers, No. 159, occupied by numerous merchants, viz., Messrs. Hyam and Ansell, merchants; Messrs. Duncan and Co., wine-merchants; Mr. J. W. Gordon, merchant; Mr. W. D. Kiss, solicitor; Messrs. Champions and Co.; the London Shipping Company, &c., most of whom are not insured. The building is insured for £2000 in the West of England.

Several other houses in the neighbourhood have sustained considerable damage.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, on view of the bodies of Mrs. Sarah Satchell, aged 28, and her infant son, Timothy, aged 18 months, whose lives were sacrificed in the fire.

Several witnesses, policemen and others, were examined; but, as the evidence they gave went merely to corroborate the above account, it is not necessary to repeat it. The parish engines were the first to arrive, but they were not effective; the Brigade engines came up in about twenty minutes.

One of the policemen said, in reply to questions by a juror, that he knew where the fire-escape in Fenchurch-street was kept, but did not know where the keys were to be had. Did not know that there were scaling ladders in the neighbouring church.

It was proved that Mrs. Satchell made her appearance at a window with her child in her arms, and that the bodies were found near that window.

Mr. Satchell, the husband and father of the unfortunate deceased persons, was next called. He appeared in a very distressing state of mind, and was quite lame, from the injuries his legs had sustained by the fire. He said, I closed my premises at eleven o'clock on Saturday night last. It is usual either for myself or my partner to go over the house the last thing to see all right. I did so myself on Saturday night last, and was returning up stairs about half-past twelve o'clock, when I met the servant girl coming down. She said she wanted the water jug, which had been taken down by the errand boy. I was angry at her not thinking of it before that hour, and went down with her into the cellar workshop, where it was found, and we returned up stairs together. I think it right to state that I was particularly cautious as to fire, and when we went through the various workshops I saw no signs of fire. I took a candle down with me. On our return up stairs, we both went to bed, the girl taking the light which I had. I found Mrs. Satchell in my bed-room, still up, and sorting some linen which had been brought home that night. Being fatigued, I went to bed and fell asleep, but I have some slight recollection of my wife coming to bed shortly after. I recollect no more until I was alarmed by my wife, whom I found outside the bed with her hands on my breast, exclaiming, "For God's sake get up, the house is on fire." I immediately jumped out of bed, when my wife opened the door, saying, "take care of Isabella, I have the boy." We both went out on the landing, which we found filled with smoke, and by which I felt partially stifled. My wife told me to go to the trap-door. She showed great presence of mind, and appeared much more collected than I was. I got to the trap-door, and, while I was going, Mrs. Satchell had pulled the servant girl out of bed, and told her to follow me. I had but a very slight recollection of what followed, except that I felt my wife close behind me, and my idea was that she was following me up the trap-door.

On arriving at the foot of the trap-door, the smoke was suffocating and the heat scorching. I felt my senses going, was unable to grasp any thing, and felt myself falling, when a gust of air revived me, and I then reached the roof, where I found a female lying, and, thinking it was my wife, I assisted her away, and made my escape with my child Isabella into the street.

Mr. J. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was next called. He arrived at the fire with the Watling-street station engine about twenty minutes after the discovery. He was called by the police on duty in Cheapside perceiving the light. Had inspected the ruins, and should say the fire originated in the back workshop, probably from the stove heating the adjacent timber. Did not hear of any person being supposed to have

perished until an hour or so afterwards. All his engines carry two lengths of scaling ladders, as a fire-escape, and several of them also carry escape-sheets.

A very animated discussion arose respecting the police not attempting to procure the fire-escape, in the vicinity, but it afterwards turned out that they were so cumbersome and difficult to be got at that they were useless.

Mr. Inspector Hodgson, the Acting Superintendent of the City Police, remarked that the keys of all fire-escapes ought to be left at the several police stations, under the command of the police, as was the case in Farringdon Ward.

At length, after much conversation as to the best means to prevent the loss of life that so frequently happens at the fires in the metropolis, The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The jury accompanied the verdict by a special recommendation, in which they strongly drew the attention of the Police Committee to the subject of fire-escapes to be placed under the superintendence of the police, and furnished at every station, and other convenient distances throughout the City of London, giving their opinion that they would tend to save many lives, and would probably have saved those of the individuals now under their notice.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Wednesday, Mr. William Baker, a tradesman, living at Whitehall-place, Forrest's Gate, West Ham, Essex, died under an attack of hydrophobia, brought on from the bite of a dog six weeks ago. The wound, which was but a small puncture in the forefinger of the right hand, bled a little, and it healed up, nothing more being thought of it. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Baker first complained of headache and sickness, which were the first symptoms indicative of the approaching attack. About six o'clock the following morning, as he got worse, Mr. Vincent, surgeon, of Stratford, was sent to, when Mr. Garland, his assistant, attended. Mr. Baker then complained of a difficulty of breathing and swallowing, and of severe pains in his stomach. Some medicine was prescribed; but, in consequence of violent spasmodic affections of the throat, he was unable to swallow. Mr. Vincent saw him about noon, when he at once ascertained that he was suffering from hydrophobia. Soon after he frequently exclaimed, "Seize him, bite him!" which was accompanied with exclamations like the howlings of a dog. On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, he became so frantic that it was found necessary to tie him down to the bed. The paroxysms of the attack were most appalling from one o'clock till about ten minutes previous to his death. After Sunday night, he was unable to take anything.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale, they not having exceeded 3160 quarters; hence the show of samples of that article here, to-day, was small. Selected parcels commanded a steady inquiry, at fully previous rates; but all other kinds were a slow inquiry. In foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—very little was doing, yet the quotations were supported. Barley and malt moved off slowly, at late rates. There was a steady demand for oats, beans, and peas, at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3160; barley, 690; oats, 140 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 9,680 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 7070; barley, 3510; oats, 7400 quarters. Flour, 2610 sacks; malt, 1940 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; ditto, white, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; ditto, white, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; grinding barley, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; distilling, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; malt, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; brown ditto, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; Kingston and Ware, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; Chevalier, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; potato ditto, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; Youghal and Cork, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; ditto, white, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; tick beans, new, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; ditto, old, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; grey peas, 1s 1s to 2s 1s; mangle, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; ditto, new, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; ditto, old, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; Lincolns made, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; per 25 lb. Foreign:—Fine wheat, — to —; Dantzic, red, 3s 1s to 4s 1s; white, 4s 1s to 5s 1s; 1s Bond—Barley, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; oats, 1s 1s to 2s 1s; ditto, feed, 1s 1s to 2s 1s; beans, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; peas, 2s 1s to 3s 1s; per quarter. Flour, American, 1s 1s to 2s 1s; Baltic, 1s 1s to 2s 1s; per barrel.

Seed Market.—A very limited amount of business has been doing in this market since our last report, and prices have been hardly supported.

Linseed. English, sowing, 5s 1s to 5s 1s; Baltic, crushing, 4s 1s to 4s 1s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 1s to 4s 1s. Hempseed 3s 1s to 3s 1s per quarter. Coriander, 12s 1s to 12s 1s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s 1s to 8s 1s; white ditto, 12s 1s to 12s 1s. Rape seed, 6s 1s to 6s 1s per bushel. English Mustard seed, 4s 1s to 4s 1s; ditto, white, 4s 1s to 4s 1s. Unseed cakes, English, £11 1s to £11 1s; ditto, foreign, £7 1s to £7 1s per 1000. Rape cakes, £5 1s to £5 1s per ton. Canary, 4s 1s to 4s 1s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 4s 1s to 4s 1s; extra, 5s 1s to 5s 1s; white, 6s 1s to 6s 1s; extra, up to 6s 1s. Foreign red, 4s 1s to 4s 1s; extra, 5s 1s to 5s 1s; white, 6s 1s to 6s 1s; extra, 7s 1s to 7s 1s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household 5d, 5½d to 6d, 6½d to 7d, 7½d to 8d, 8½d to 9d, 9½d to 10d, 10½d to 11d, 11½d to 12d, 12½d to 13d, 13½d to 14d, 14½d to 15d, 15½d to 16d, 16½d to 17d, 17½d to 18d, 18½d to 19d, 19½d to 20d, 20½d to 21d, 21½d to 22d, 22½d to 23d, 23½d to 24d, 24½d to 25d, 25½d to 26d, 26½d to 27d, 27½d to 28d, 28½d to 29d, 29½d to 30d, 30½d to 31d, 31½d to 32d, 32½d to 33d, 33½d to 34d, 34½d to 35d, 35½d to 36d, 36½d to 37d, 37½d to 38d, 38½d to 39d, 39½d to 40d, 40½d to 41d, 41½d to 42d, 42½d to 43d, 43½d to 44d, 44½d to 45d, 45½d to 46d, 46½d to 47d, 47½d to 48d, 48½d to 49d, 49½d to 50d, 50½d to 51d, 51½d to 52d, 52½d to 53d, 53½d to 54d, 54½d to 55d, 55½d to 56d, 56½d to 57d, 57½d to 58d, 58½d to 59d, 59½d to 60d, 60½d to 61d, 61½d to 62d, 62½d to 63d, 63½d to 64d, 64½d to 65d, 65½d to 66d, 66½d to 67d, 67½d to 68d, 68½d to 69d, 69½d to 70d, 70½d to 71d, 71½d to 72d, 72½d to 73d, 73½d to 74d, 74½d to 75d, 75½d to 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URIEL AND SATAN.—PAINTED BY HAYDON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

cution is poor and indifferent. It bears the impress and character of Sir Sydney's mind; and is fearless, active, and determined. It is just as fine to our thinking as Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lord Heathfield Grasping the Keys of the Fortress of Gibraltar." Sir Sydney is seen on the parapet wall of a modern fortification, directing with extended arm and pointed finger to the place of attack. The dangerous position he is in is happily indicated by a cannon-ball sunk in the parapet beneath his feet. This is a fine touch of poetry; indeed, the statue itself is very finely imagined, and will serve to awaken in the minds of many the chivalric actions of Sir Sydney Smith. This is a Government statue, and will stand in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. Weekes's "Marquis of Wellesley" is a statue of a very different character from Mr. Kirk's Sir Sydney Smith. Here the conception is indifferent; the execution everything. There is little to mark the Governor-General of India in the days of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib; nothing to recal the siege of Seringapatam or the field of Assaye, Sir David Baird or Sir Arthur Wellesley; yet the statue is far from being devoid of merit; it is nicely draped, and carved, as it appears to us, with consummate skill.

The Wellesley and Goodall statues were entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, in the last year of his life. He did not live, however, to do anything with them; and they were made over to Mr. Weekes, at Chantrey's death, by the kind interposition of Allan Cunningham. There is much to make us regret that Chantrey did not live to put the particular seal of his genius upon them, and little to justify the friendly interference of Allan Cunningham. But portrait-statues have become, since Chantrey's death, mere loads of unmanageable marble licked into human shapes, without character and without expression. Mr. Kirk, had he lived, would have done something towards what we must call the revival of the art. His loss is much to be regretted.

In the long array of busts, tier rising upon tier, we see little to call for observation or remark. Young people miss Chantrey—people of older standing, both Nollekens and Chantrey. There is a sad absence everywhere of original treatment, and of the innermost man. A mere map of the features seems the perfection of the present style: there is nothing to remind us of the "Dr. Johnson" of Nollekens, or the "Sir Walter Scott" of Sir Francis Chantrey. The head of poor Tom Hood, by Mr. Davis, has merit, however, of an uncommon kind; and the bust of Professor Wilson, by Fillans, an unshackled desire about it to rise above the dead level of ordinary art.

The monuments to Southey, the poet, by Mr. Lough, and to Allan Cunningham, by Mr. M. L. Watson, are alike in nothing; yet they will still bear comparison. Mr. Lough supplies a recumbent figure of the late Laureate; Mr. Watson, a bas-relief of Literature—a female figure, seated, with her several attributes about her. We cannot say much for the Southey monument: it is poor—nay, more, it is unlike. The figure of Literature is much in Flaxman's manner, and, in the higher qualities required for sculpture, perhaps, the finest work in the room.

Fairly sickened as we have been for years past with classic crudities

from the Eternal City, it is pleasant to observe and to say more than a word in favour of the "Paul and Virginia" of Mr. Marshall, and the "Lady Macbeth" of Mr. Lough. Here we miss the old dishes of Greece and Rome new heated and new set forth. Here are two artists who have originated something for themselves, and succeeded in what they

have done. We can pardon Mr. Lough a good deal for the tragic solemnity—that other-world look—which he has given to Lady Macbeth. Her thoughts are not our thoughts; they are dark and unfathomable, telling of deeds without a name.

The Paul in Mr. Marshall's group is better than the Virginia—she is too unwieldy a load. But the group is a fine one, and has been bought, we are told, by the Duke of Sutherland. Lord Francis Egerton and Earl De Grey were both after it—such encouragement has true art when it appears among us.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

This well, situate about three miles from the town of Liskeard, and within a short distance of the parish church of St. Keyne, is the most celebrated spring in Cornwall. The only thing at all striking in the locality is the five large trees (two oak, two ash, and one elm), growing as if from one root, immediately above the well. The chief attraction of the well lies in the supposed magic quality of its water; and this has always made it a place of great resort to all lovers of the marvellous, who flock to drink the pure and limpid stream, hoping thereby to obtain that power it is supposed capable of conferring. It has often been made the subject of verse; and the late Poet Laureate wrote a humorous tale, founded on its imaginary virtues. As some lines explain the good qualities of the water, they are here given for the information of any reader who, having entered the holy state of matrimony, may journey that way, and feel desirous of quaffing a bumper to the memory of St. Keyne and his own success.

If the husband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife,
A happy man thenceforth is he,
For he shall be master for life.

But if the wife should drink of it first,
God help the husband then.

The Rev. Mr. Whittaker says, that "not one husband in Cornwall has been known for a century past to take advantage of the quality, and to secure his sovereignty for ever; the advantage is generously resigned up to our wives, and the daughters of St. Keyne reign in every family."

The locality is much resorted to at this season by holiday parties; and, a few days since, there was held here a "tea-drink" of the children of the Sunday School of the parish.



ST. KEYNE'S WELL.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LA CONTEMPORAINE; IDA DE ST. ELME.

"Les Memoires d'une Contemporaine, ou Souvenirs d'une femme sur les Principaux Personnages de la République, du Consulat, de l'Empire &c." Such was the title of a book which, some five-and-twenty years ago, appeared in Paris, and excited a universal sensation. The work was indeed strange and novel. It represented a woman of high birth, great beauty, and extraordinary talent and fascination, as a follower of the French armies, and the companion of the heroes who led them. Intimately associated with Moreau and Ney, and with other commanders of the Republican and Imperial hosts, La Contemporaine tells of their affairs, warlike and domestic; she describes events passing before and behind the scenes of the great military drama. Her history, however, goes beyond the mere armed circle, and is a record of the numerous intrigues, and public and secret transactions of the period in France. "I have," said she, in her title and preface, "been present at the victories of the Republic; I have passed through the saturnalia of the Directory; I have seen the glory of the Consulate; and the greatness of the Empire, without ever having affected to possess strength or sentiments unsuited to my sex. I have, in fact, at a distance of twenty-three years between them, witnessed the fame of Valmy and the result of funereal Waterloo." And who was La Contemporaine? With many her existence was as much a matter of doubt as the truth of her extraordinary narrative. "The Memoirs are a fable written by a masculine hand," was the general but incorrect remark. La Contemporaine was a real living person, and her story, though mixed up with a quantity of falsehood, had something of truth for its foundation. In her Memoirs she gives the following account of her birth, parentage, and youth;—



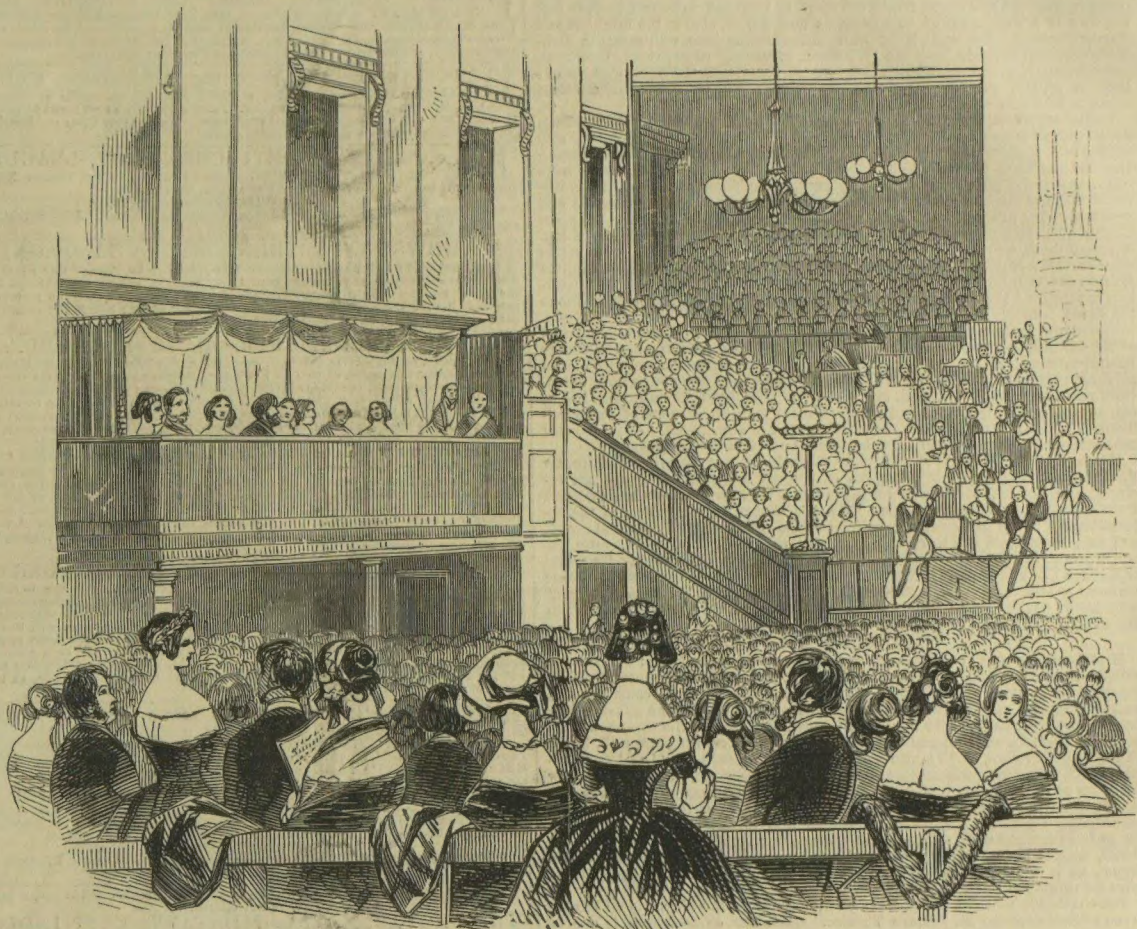
"LA CONTEMPORAINE."

Her father, Leopold Ferdinand de Tolstoy, the son of Leopold, Duke of Crennitz, inherited an ancestral seignory and chateau at Krastova, in Hungary. These possessions he lost through the treacherous conduct of his maternal uncle, an Austrian officer, whom, in revenge, he slew in a duel. Being imprisoned for this offence in the citadel of Presburg, he contrived to escape through the assistance of the Governor's niece; and, after a series of romantic adventures, married at the Hague, in 1774, Mdlle. Van Ayl***, the rich heiress of a noble Dutch family. La Contemporaine was the sole issue of this union. When eleven years old, she lost her father, who died in consequence of a fever caught in saving a servant from drowning; and, in two years afterwards, she married a Dutch gentleman of family and fortune living near Amsterdam. Unable to endure domestic life, she subsequently fled from him to rove in perfect independence with the army. This is her own story; and we, of course, leave the continuation to those who are able to recollect, or willing to peruse, her voluminous recital. Suffice it here to state, that she published sequels to her book entitled "La Contemporaine en Egypte," "Mes Dernieres Indiscretions;"—that, in 1836, she brought out in London a quarto pamphlet, called "Album de la Correspondance d'un Prince Emigré," which, if true, would destroy the character of Louis Philippe, but which, though causing a momentary interest, fell into speedy oblivion, for want of corroboration—and that she ended her days in the extreme of poverty.

She was personally known by the name of Madame St. de Elme. She came to London a short time ago with numerous literary schemes, but could not succeed in bringing them to light. One eminent London foreign publisher, though latterly deaf to her plans, showed her much kindness, and afforded her assistance in her distress. Madame de Saint Elme died at an hospital in Brussels, on the 24th ultimo, thus terminating, in her seventy-first year, her very remarkable and very miserable career. A portrait of her attached to this notice was taken long after the decline of her youth and beauty. It is, however, the only one that can be relied on as a true resemblance.

TURKISH MARRIAGE.—The *Courier of Constantinople* contains a long description of the ceremony of the betrothal of Mehemet Ali Pacha with the Sultana Adile, the youngest sister of the Sultan. The enumeration of the presents sent by the Pacha to his bride, appears to have been borrowed from a chapter in the "Arabian Nights." The procession, escorted by a large body of troops, followed by numerous officers and generals, amongst whom is to be noted the Grand Vizier, Riza Pacha, marched in the following order:—130 Cavas, bearing on their heads 130 baskets filled with sweetmeats; two carriages, each drawn by four horses, bearing a chest ornamented with velvet and chiselled silver, containing the most valuable perfumes. Then followed 20 Cavas, bearing as many massive silver baskets, containing the richest stuffs, together with the utensils for a bath, enriched with precious stones. A pair of sandals, ornamented with large brilliants of the purest water, were particularly admired. Five Cavas followed, bearing, in magnificent baskets of massive silver, 500,000 piastres in gold, enclosed in bags of red satin. The procession arrived in the same order at the Palace of Tcheragan, where all the presents were laid at the feet of the bride.

TRIAL OF A MONSTER GUN.—Last week a trial was made at Liverpool of a "monster gun," which had been manufactured for the American war-steamer, *Princeton*. The gun was firmly embedded in the sand, and the muzzle, which was pointed out to sea, was slightly elevated in a line above the surface of the water. The first ball, weighing 219lbs., was then "driven home," the gun being charged with 30lbs. of powder, and the first shot was fired at ten, in the presence of about 500 spectators. The result was most satisfactory. The report was distinctly heard nine miles off. At the distance of about three miles, as nearly as could be judged, the ball was seen bounding on the surface of the water, occasionally dipping and springing up again, until at length it became wholly lost to view. The second was the trial shot. Two balls, each weighing 219lbs., were "driven home," 45lbs. of powder being the charge. This shot was equally satisfactory. The report, of course, was terrific, but the gun withstood the shock, and thereby proved that it had been manufactured on a principle and with a material which render "bursting" almost, if not altogether, an impossibility.



HER MAJESTY AT EXETER HALL, ON MONDAY LAST.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO EXETER HALL.

On Monday evening, the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of "St. Paul," in Exeter Hall, by desire of the Queen, who honoured the Society with her presence. The large Hall was filled in every part; and, the audience being in full dress, had a more brilliant appearance than usual at these concerts. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty were very complete: the gallery for the Sovereign, on the side of the Hall opposite the principal entrance, was fitted up with crimson and white drapery, and gold-coloured trimmings; and on the opposite side of the Hall was a smaller gallery, similarly prepared for the Royal suite.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, arrived at Exeter Hall soon after seven o'clock, and alighted at the Exeter-street entrance; where her Majesty was received by Mr. Harrison, the President of the Sacred Harmonic Society; Messrs. Brewer and Bowley, the Secretary and Librarian of the Society; and other Members of the Committee, who had the honour of conducting the illustrious visitors to the Royal gallery prepared for the occasion. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Miss Murray, the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Byron, Lord George Lennox, Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe, Sir George Anson, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

Immediately on the entrance of her Majesty into the gallery, the whole audience rose, and the applause was very enthusiastic. "God Save the Queen" was performed by the immense orchestra and chorus (500 in number) with true grandeur of effect; and the Queen and the Prince Consort most graciously acknowledged these heartfelt demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty was elegantly attired in white, and wore the blue ribbon, a magnificent suit of diamonds, and around the hair an elegant wreath of flowers.

Her Majesty took her seat at the extreme end of the gallery, with Prince Albert on her left; so that the Queen was seen from every part of the Hall. Books of the Oratorio, superbly bound in crimson, were handed to the Royal party, and the performance commenced. The solo parts were by Mr. Manvers (tenor), Mr. A. Novello and Mr. Bodda (basses), Herr Staudigl (bass), Miss Birch (soprano), and Miss Dolby (mezzo-soprano). We have not space

for any detailed remarks upon the performance: the solo singers, with the exception of Staudigl, were not very successful; but the performance of the mass of amateurs was admirable. "Stone Him to Death" was very original and vivid; and "How Lovely are the Messengers" was extremely beautiful: still, the chorales were the happiest portions of the performance, though occasionally marred by false emphasis.

The Royal party appeared much interested in the performance, and remained till its close (half past ten o'clock), when the Royal party retired; her Majesty and the Prince Consort being again loudly cheered, and the demonstrations terminating in one enthusiastic shout.

The Royal visitors were then conducted to their carriages with the same ceremony as was observed on their arrival.

Our artist has sketched the Royal gallery during the performance. Upon two previous occasions, we have engraved the Hall itself.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," and "Il Pirata," have been the lyrical treats offered to the Opera votaries since our last week's record. The two first operas, inimitable as they are with their present cast, are too generally known and appreciated to need any further comment. To our former report of "Il Pirata," we have only to add our increased admiration of Fornasari's performance in this opera. The character of the fierce and haughty Duke is one specially calculated for the display of his dramatic powers, while he invests Donizetti's poor music with a verve, a breadth, and an energy not its own. The duet with Grisi, in the second act, was admirably given, and elicited much applause, despite its singular inappropriateness to the scene and circumstance. In another portion of the opera this great lyrical actor introduced an air from Mercadante's "Zaire," which, by varying the monotony of the music, produced an excellent effect.

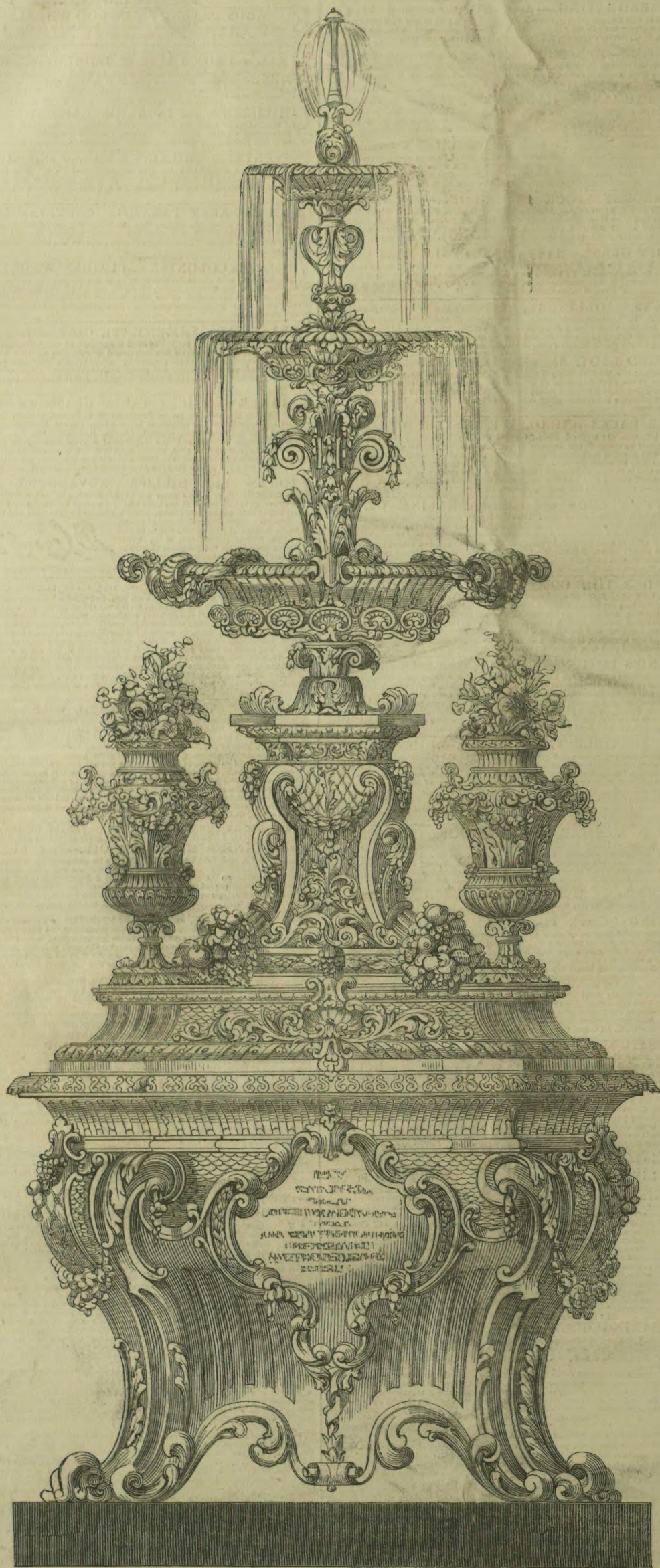
The absorbing point of interest for the moment, however, is the new ballet or "Rosida," which possesses in more than one respect the character of novelty. In addition to the originality and freshness of the *pas* introduced, &c., this, although only a Ballet *divertissement*, is pre-eminent in one very essential point—



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ROSIDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

N.B. - For sale a fine Amati Violin, and Vuillaume's beautiful Copies of the Old Violins; also, the Patent Steel Bows, ditto, Patent Hair and Rosin.

NOTICE.—This ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 11th, and THURSDAY the 12th, next, Running Business as usual on Friday Morning.



SPLENDID SILVER FOUNTAIN, FOR THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company are about to acknowledge the friendly deportment of the Pasha of Egypt towards our country, "in a manner worthy of the greatest political and military power of the East." A silver fountain, of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workmanship, intended as a present to Mohammed Ali, from the Company, has been designed, modelled, and manufactured, on the premises of Mr. Smith, at Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where it has been inspected by many hundred visitors.

This truly magnificent fountain is upwards of 10 feet high, and con-

tains 10,400 ounces (about 7½ cwt.) of silver. From the top, water is thrown by a jet, by means of an arrangement in the interior; the machinery consists of a force-pump, and a weighted plunger working in an air-tight vessel; and the water, being thus thrown up, falls into three successive basins, in the form of the pyramid, and returns, through the centre of the lowermost basin, into the reservoir, whence it is again taken up and used, on the pump being set in motion. It will play for nearly two hours, after being pumped for six or seven minutes, by means of a handle inserted in one corner of the base.

This base is of quadrangular form, resting on a slab of black marble; it is 4 feet in diameter, and terminates in fluted claws; presenting, alto-

gether, the appearance of a massive and enriched pedestal. In its centre rises a sort of altar, or column, also quadrangular; whence springs a shaft, sustaining the first and largest of the basins: within and around its edges undulates a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, twisted and banded together with excellent effect: the overhanging portions are characteristically festal. The design of the two upper basins need not be described. At each of the four corners of the basement rests a vase, of elegant design, containing a bouquet of flowers in frosted silver; and falling from the scrolls of the upper table, or altar, towards these vases, are cornucopias, filled with fruit and flowers; their execution is extremely beautiful, and artistically accurate. It may here be mentioned that the likeness of beast, bird, or fish, is scrupulously avoided throughout the ornaments, in deference to the feelings of good Mahomedans, among whom the permanent resting-place of the fountain is cast.

The style of ornament throughout is that of Louis Quatorze. On each side of the base is a convex shield bearing the inscription that follows,—on each side in a different language:—

To His Highness
MOHAMMED ALI,
PASHA OF EGYPT;
Presented by
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
London. A.D. 1845.

The other languages are Turkish, Arabic, and Latin.

The cost of this magnificent work is £7000. It has occupied somewhat more than seven months in the actual manufacture; and is, we believe, the largest silver work ever executed in this country. It is, in every respect, a most superb triumph of English art.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"J. W. S."—You may expend five shillings advantageously in the purchase of the little collection of games, played by the Bristol Amateurs, which has just been published by Hastings, of Carey-street.

"W." and "R. J. E." are evidently very young players, and they should refrain from criticising games the merits of which they are not sufficiently advanced to comprehend. If they look only one move forward in Game No. 12, they must see that White, after moving his Rook to the third, will mate next move. Their solution of Problem No. 73 is all wrong.

"G. P. E." Temple Bar.—See our Answers to Chess Correspondents last week.

"T. D. E."—The previous account of an antique Chess-board, discovered in a hay-loft, has been forwarded to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Many thanks for the drawing.

"D. D." Wellingboro'.—Games by beginners at Chess are quite unsuited for publication.

"W. M. H."—We have answered the question twenty times, twice even in our last number. It is surprising that young players do not possess themselves of some elementary work containing the laws of the game, instead of referring upon every frivolous point to a newspaper. In the 21st Clause of the Laws of Chess, published in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," it is provided that "Every pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the Chess-board, must be immediately exchanged for a Queen, or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights."

"H. G." Faversham.—Lewis's Second Series of Lessons on Chess. Philidor died in London, August 24th, 1795.

"M. W. A."—See the 12th Law—"Should a player take one of his own men with another, his adversary has the option of obliging him to move either." The Laws of Chess in the work mentioned are without authority or value; those adopted by all players of repute are to be found in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Lewis's Works, and in Mr. Tomlinson's recent "Amusements in Chess."

"Alpha," Cambridge; "H. P.," Newcastle; "W. M. S.," Darlington; "F. H. T.," Pembroke; "E. H.," "C. S.," Brighton; "H. B."—The solutions are correct.

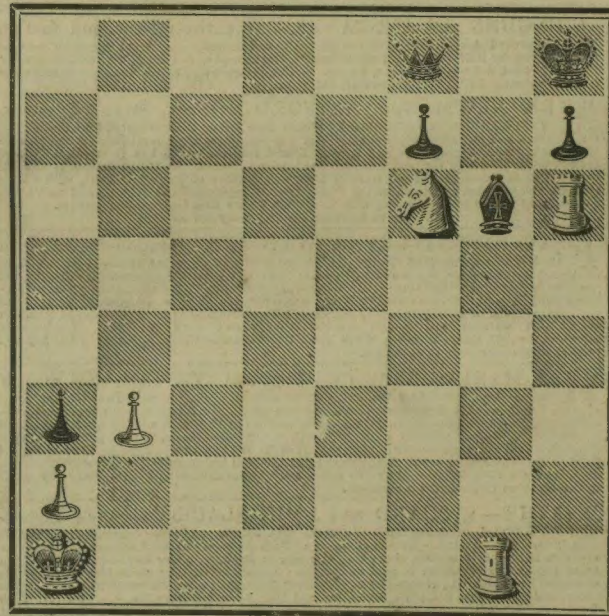
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 73.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kt to K B 4th (ch) | K takes Kt (best) |
| 2. Q to her 3rd (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 3. K Kt P one (ch) | K to Kt 4th |
| 4. Q to K's 3rd (ch) | K to R's 4th |
| 5. K Kt P one (ch) | K to R's 5th |
| 6. Q to R's 6th (ch) | Kt takes Q |
| 7. B mates | |

PROBLEM, No. 74.

This beautiful position, by the Rev. H. Bolton, is taken from Lewis's "New Treatise on the Game of Chess."

White having to play mates in four moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 13.

Between MM. Heydebrand and Meyet of Berlin.

- | WHITE (Von H.) | BLACK (M. M.) | WHITE (Von H.) | BLACK (M. M.) |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 14. Q B to Q 2nd | Q takes K B |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 15. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | K takes P * |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to B 3rd | 16. K B P two | K to Q 5th † |
| 4. K Kt to his 5th | Q P two | 17. Q B P one (ch) | Kt takes P |
| 5. P takes P | Kt takes P | 18. B takes Kt (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 6. Kt takes K B P | K takes Kt | 19. K B P one (disco- | |
| 7. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to his 3rd | vering ch) | K to Q 4th |
| 8. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to K 2nd | 20. Castles on Q side | |
| 9. Q P two | Q Kt P two | (ch) | K to Q B 4th |
| 10. Kt takes P | Q B P one | 21. Q B P two (ch) | K to Kt 4th |
| 11. Kt to Q B 3rd | Q to her Kt 3rd | 22. Q R P two (ch) | K takes R P |
| 12. Q P takes P | Q B to Kt 2nd | 23. Q takes Q | Kt to Q 4th |
| 13. K Kt to K 4th | Q to her Kt 5th (ch) | 24. K to Kt 2nd | and wins. |

* Had the King been played to B's 2nd, White would have mated him in two moves.

† By taking the Kt with his K or the P with Kt, he must have been mated in about four moves; e. g.—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 17. Q to K 6th (ch) | 16. K takes Kt. |
| 18. B to K 3rd (ch) | K to Q 5th |
| 19. Q to K 5th (Mate) | Kt takes B |
| Or | |
| 17. B takes Kt (ch) | 16. Kt takes K B P |
| 18. B to Q 6th (discovering ch) | K takes Kt (best) |
| 19. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to his 6th (best) |
| 20. Q R to Q sq (ch) &c. | K to Q 5th |

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